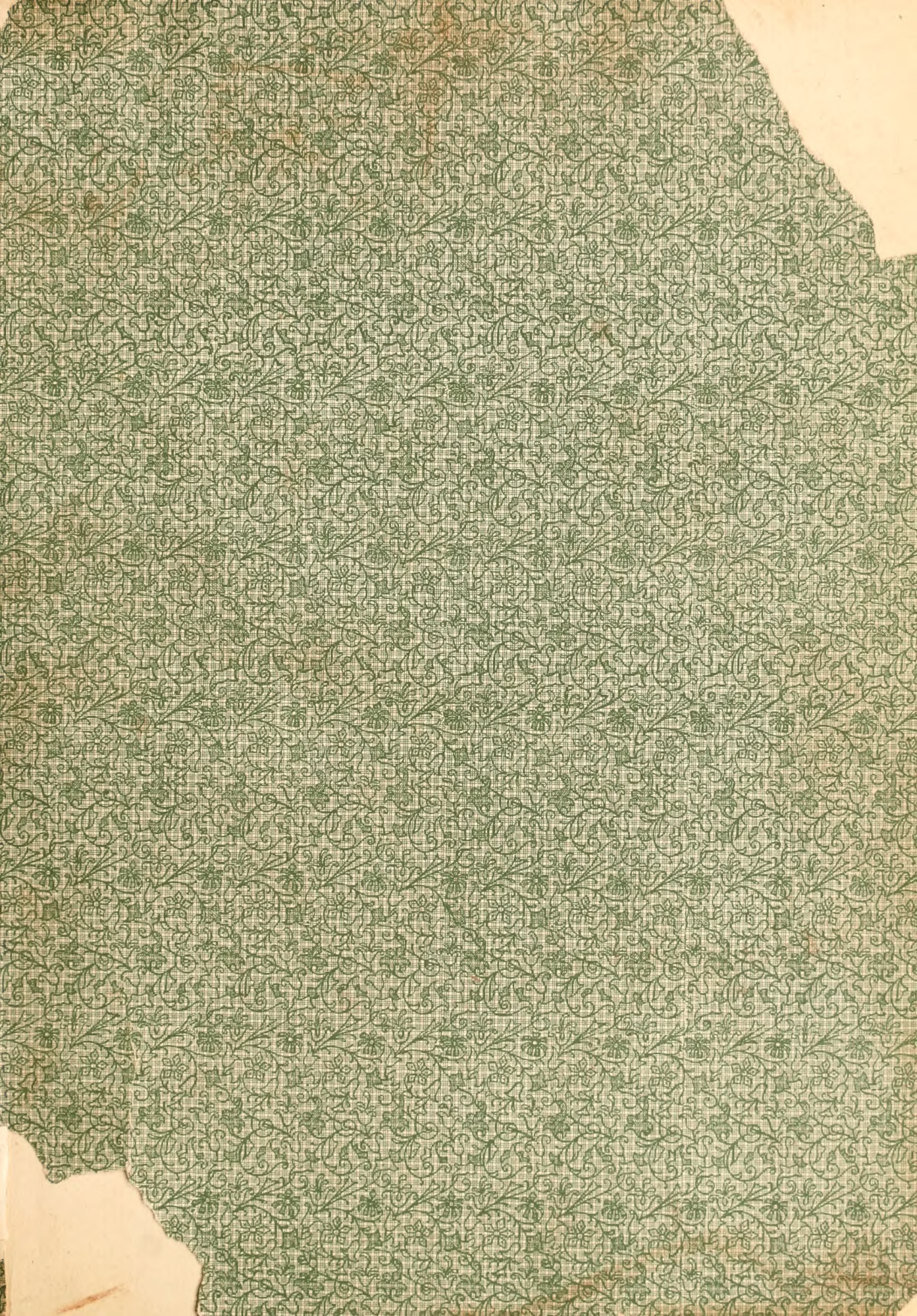


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I

The Use of the Relative Pronoun
in the
Rimado de Palacio
Dissertation

submitted to the Board of University Studies
of the Johns Hopkins University, in con-
formity with the requirements for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy

by
Albert F. Kuersteiner

Baltimore 1904

Meiner Mutter

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The Use of the Relative Pronoun
in the
Quinto de Palacio.

Introduction

Treatment of the Spanish Relative Pronouns previous to the present Monograph.

Besides the general treatises on Romance Syntax by Diez and Meyer-Lübke, the following works must be taken into consideration in studying the Spanish relative pronoun.

Of the Spanish grammars Bello's with Cuervo's notes is the best. Wiggers's and Foerster's grammars are also to be consulted. But most important of all is Cuervo's Dictionary, in the second

Introduction

volume of which are contained the articles on cual, cuando, cuan-to, cuyo, do, and donde.

It must be remembered, however, that Cuervo's Dictionary takes up chiefly the period between the beginning of the sixteenth century and the present day. The only writer who has studied the Spanish relative pronoun for all periods of the language is E. Gessner, whose article on the Spanish relative pronoun appeared in the Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie in 1894.¹ This piece of work is bahnbrechend and deserves the thanks of all workers in Spanish syntax. In it the

¹ Vol. XVIII, pp. 449-493.

Introduction

Kimado is scarcely touched, only five examples being taken from it.¹

When we come to the period of Middle Spanish in particular, there are two studies which must be mentioned: the one is by Gräfenberg, who comments on the language of Juan Manuel's Libro del Cavallero et del Escudero and devotes about two pages to the relative pronoun; the other is by Dönne, who makes "syntactical remarks" on all the works of Juan Manuel, and in this study, somewhat over a page is given to the relative pronoun.

¹ These are 747 bc (p. 452); 1545 cd (p. 469); 1513 ab and 136 ab (p. 477); 464 a (p. 488).

Introduction

The Aim of the Present Study.

The present writer purposes to make a minute study of the relative pronoun in the Rimado de Palacio. He has copied the manuscripts of this monument and hopes some day to publish a critical edition of it. It will be seen from the following pages that he has made use of the manuscripts chiefly to establish readings, sometimes to make passages clearer, but without any attempt to determine the text, and once, where the two manuscripts differed repeatedly concerning the use of certain relative pronouns, to examine how this difference could be explained.¹

I subjoin such information as is necessary for an understanding of this study.

Authorship and Date of the Rimado.

The author of the Rimado is Pero López de Ayala, who was born in 1332 and died in 1407. He was one of the most remarkable men in the mediaeval history of Spain, and not the least remarkable thing about him is, that in the midst of a career of the greatest political and military activity, he found so much time to devote to the pursuit of literature. The poem entitled Rimado de Palacio

¹ Cf. chapter headed El que and Aquel que

Introduction

is the most important of his purely literary efforts.

It is unnecessary to go into details concerning the various literary questions which have been raised about this poem, since such a discussion would not be germane to the scope of the present study. Suffice it to state, that the Kimado was written at various intervals between 1378 and 1403, as has been shown by Amador de los Rios.¹

Versification.

Concerning the meter a single

1. Cf. Historia Crítica de la Literatura Española, Vol. V, -pp. 130-133, footnote.

Introduction

remark is enough: Of the stanzas written in the cuaderna via verse, some have lines of twelve syllables, and others lines of fourteen syllables. Baist restricts this remark to the first eight hundred and sixty-eight stanzas¹, but I am not ready to assent to his statement. Hence some lines of fourteen syllables taken from other stanzas will be found in the present monograph.

The Manuscripts of the Rimado.

Two manuscripts are known. One of them is at the National Library

1. Cf. Grundriss der Romanischen Philologie, Vol. II, part 2, p. 422.

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in Madrid, marked M 330. This manuscript I call N. The other is at the Escorial Library, marked H. iij. 19. It is noted here as E. Both manuscripts belong to the fifteenth century¹. They differ, not only in the text of the stanzas that are common to both, but also in the order and number of stanzas. Many stanzas are contained in only one manuscript. I give below tables which make clear the relations of the two manuscripts in this respect. But before giving the tables, it is ne-

1. Cf. Menéndez y Pelayo in Antología de Poetas Líricos Castellanos, Vol. IV, p. XXIII.

Introduction

cessary to explain the notation which is here adopted.

As I have not yet determined the correct order of the stanzas (which is not essential to the present study), I have adopted as the basis of my numbering, the numbers given in Janer's edition, based on a copy of N^1 . Up to stanza 1134, the order of stanzas in the two manuscripts is substantially the same except for omissions. The E-stanzas which are not in N are marked with the number of the N -stanza (that is, the number in Janer's edition) which they follow and a small

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letter above the line indicates the order of such stanzas. Thus 681^a, 681^b, etc., indicates that these stanzas come between stanzas 681 and 682 of *N* and the letters above the line indicate the order in which they occur.

After stanza 1134, the two manuscripts show wide divergence.

Stanzas 1134 to 1226 inclusive are entirely wanting in *E*. Beginning with stanza 1227, the order of stanzas in the two manuscripts becomes so widely divergent, that in order to keep track of those *E*-stanzas which are also contained in *N*, I indicate the order of the *E*-stanzas by 1^x, 2^x, 3^x, etc., *x* being used to denote

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the fact that I do not yet know the true order of these stanzas. There are two hundred and seventy of these stanzas common to E and N. Beginning with stanza 271^x, we find stanzas which are in E and not in N. There are four hundred and fifty-four of these stanzas peculiar to E, 271^x-724^x inclusive, and they come at the end of the E-manuscript.

From the statement above given it follows that all the N-stanzas are contained in the printed text, and for these I have used the numbers of the printed text. All stanzas peculiar to E are marked with a small letter above the line; but especial attention must be called

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to stanzas marked 271^x - 724^x; they are the last stanzas in E and do not follow stanza 271 of N.

In the following tables a number after a dash has the word inclusive understood with it.

Table I.

The stanzas and their order in each manuscript.

N	E
1 - 11	
12 - 58	12 - 58
	58 ^a
59 - 262	59 - 262
263 - 274	
275 - 345	275 - 345
346	
347 - 515	347 - 515

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N

516 - 527

528 - 561

562 - 681

682

683 - 692

693 - 798

799

800

801

802

803 - 824

825 - 833

834 - 835

836 - 839

E

528 - 561

561^a - 561^l

562 - 681

681^a - 681^l

682

693 - 798

800

799

801

803 - 824

824^a

825 - 833

836 - 839

839^a

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 \mathcal{N}

840 - 854

855 - 861

862 - 864

865

866

867 - 985

986 - 1117

1118 - 1129

1130 - 1133

1134 - 1226

1227 - 1244

1245 - 1256

1257 - 1268

 \mathcal{E}

839 repeated

840 - 854

862 - 864

863 repeated

865

863 repeated

866

863 repeated

867 - 985

985^a - 985^b

986 - 1117

1130 - 1133

1^x - 18^x31^x - 42^x19^x - 30^x

\mathcal{N}

$$1269 - 1286$$

$$1287$$

$$1288 - 1348$$

$$1349 - 1350$$

$$1351 - 1354$$

$$1355 - 1360$$

$$1361 - 1366$$

$$1367 - 1368$$

$$1369 - 1372$$

$$1373 - 1390$$

$$1391$$

$$1392$$

$$1393 - 1503$$

$$1504 - 1609$$

 \mathcal{E}

$$43^x - 60^x$$

$$61^x - 121^x$$

$$128^x - 129^x$$

$$122^x - 127^x$$

$$134^x - 139^x$$

$$130^x - 133^x$$

$$140^x - 157^x$$

$$159^x$$

$$158^x$$

$$160^x - 270^x$$

$$271^x - 724^x$$

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Table II.

The x -stanzas compared with
the stanzas of N .

\mathcal{E}	N
$1^x - 18^x$	$1227 - 1244$
$19^x - 30^x$	$1257 - 1268$
$31^x - 42^x$	$1245 - 1256$
$43^x - 60^x$	$1269 - 1286$
$61^x - 121^x$	$1288 - 1348$
$122^x - 127^x$	$1355 - 1360$
$128^x - 129^x$	$1349 - 1350$
$130^x - 133^x$	$1369 - 1372$
$134^x - 139^x$	$1361 - 1366$
$140^x - 157^x$	$1373 - 1390$
158^x	1392
159^x	1391
$160^x - 270^x$	$1393 - 1503$
$271^x - 724^x$	

Table III.

Stanzas peculiar to each manuscript.

a.

Stanzas contained in N and not in E.

1-11, 263-274, 346, 516-527,
683-692, 802, 834-835, 855-861,
1118-1129, 1134-1226, 1287, 1351-1354,
1367-1368, 1504-1609.

b.

Stanzas contained in E and not in N.

58^a, 561^a-561^l, 681^a-681^l, 824^a,
839^a, 271^x-724^x.

Of the stanzas mentioned in Table III b, since those marked 271^x-724^x have never been published and the others are not readily accessible, I have been careful, whenever

important or peculiar phenomena are concerned, to quote in full from them.

Besides the manuscripts N and E, there is, in a manuscript of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, marked Esp. 216, a fragment of our poem that covers stanzas 794-806 inclusive. This manuscript, which I call P, is given by Morel-Fatio as of the fifteenth century.² P has also been utilized

1. Knust published the stanzas referred to in the Jahrbuch für Romanische und Englische Literatur, Vol. VIII, pp. 361-380.

2. Catalogue des Manuscrits Espagnols et des Manuscrits Portugais, sub Esp. 216.

in this study.

The Academy Copy.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the Spanish Academy had a copy of the Kimado made from the manuscript which is now at the National Library (that is, N), and which was then in the library of the Conde de Campo Alange¹. It is on this copy that Janer based his edition.² The copy is preserved in the Archives of the Spanish Academy, where I collated it with Janer's text.

1. Cf. Amador de los Rios, Vol. V, p. 116, foot-note.

2. V. infra.

Janer's Edition.

In 1864, Florencio Janer published the first and only edition of the Rimado in the fifty-seventh volume of the Biblioteca de Autores Españoles, pp. 425-476. Janer states that his text is "enteramente conforme con el código más completo que se conoce".¹ But in 1867 Knust pointed out that Janer had not consulted any código at all, but had used the Academy copy² mentioned in the previous chapter. It will be

1. Biblioteca de Autores Españoles, Vol. LVII, p. 425, foot-note.

2. Jahrbuch für Romanische und Englische Literatur, Vol. VIII, pp. 361-365.

well to bear this fact in mind as it will account for those H-readings in my study, which are different from the printed text.

Method and Arrangement
of material in the present study.
Each pronoun is taken up by itself. The pronouns studied are que, el que, lo que, aquel, que, aquello que, cual, el cual, quien, cuanto; the adverbs ado, adonde, do, donde, onde, and cuando when used pronominally, and finally the relative adjective cuyo. The general heads under which these have been treated are the adjective use

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and the substantive use. Under the adjective use of the pronoun I take up:

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

Is the antecedent a person or personified object, a thing, or a clause? I have used the word "thing" in a wide sense; it includes not only inanimate objects, but also abstract nouns and all other nouns and pronouns which do not denote persons, or personified objects.

I have grouped the material under each of these heads in the following manner:

A. The relative pronoun is the subject of its clause.

B. The relative pronoun is an

accusative.

C. The relative pronoun is the object of a preposition.

D. The relative pronoun is used in a loose construction which is generally classified under relative adverb!

II. The Influence of the Antecedent on the Relative pronoun and in the relative clause.

Sometimes the antecedent affects the form of the relative, as in the case of cual, el cual, and el que used adjectively.² But the chief influence of the antecedent

1. Cf. que, IV, D.

2. V. *infra* under el que 1.

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is apparent in that it may affect the person or number of the verb, or the past participle of the compound tense of a verb. But such influence is exercised when the pronoun is a subject or an accusative. Hence I have again adopted like subdivisions to those under I.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

Meyer-Lübke points out that "la signification des propositions relatives est infiniment variée."¹ It is manifestly impossible to make any exhaustive classification of such clauses, and only where the meaning

¹ G. L. R., p. 706.

bears on the use of the relative pronoun, as in the case of explanatory and restrictive clauses, have I attempted regular classification.

Relative clauses are divided into two classes: explanatory and restrictive; that is, those clauses which add a statement concerning the antecedent, without thereby restricting the number of persons or things indicated by the antecedent, and those which do thereby restrict the number of persons or things indicated by the antecedent. Some relative clauses can be interpreted as either explanatory or restrictive and only

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the context, or the punctuation, can decide to which class they belong. The example quoted by Bello is a good illustration: "Las señoras, que deseaban descansar, se retiraron."¹

In this sentence, as it stands, no restriction is placed upon the number of señoras. All of them wished to take a rest, and all of them retired. But if we remove the commas and read: "Las señoras que deseaban descansar se retiraron," we restrict the number of señoras who retired to those who wished to take a rest.

1. B. - C., p. 84.

This division of relative clauses is an important one and bears on the extent to which the various relative pronouns are employed in Modern Spanish.¹ Here, again, I have kept the similar subdivisions to those given under I and II; for certain pronouns are not generally used in the nominative in restrictive clauses², while on the other hand, que is used in the nominative particularly in restrictive clauses.³

1. Cf. Que I (adjective relative) III, A, B, C.

2. Cf. el cual and quien I.

3. Cf. que I, III, A.

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IV. The Syntax of the Relative Pronoun.

Having studied the antecedent and the clause in its relation to the antecedent, I next take up the syntax of the relative. Here the subdivisions A, B, C, D, mentioned above,¹ are so clearly called for, that no comment is necessary.

But nearly every pronoun has a peculiarity which does not come under any of the heads just given and yet which must be mentioned. Such peculiarity, or peculiarities, are set down in the preliminary remarks of

the several pronouns. As an example, see the preliminary remarks under el cual.

As for the substantive pronoun, in each case, the same lines as in the case of the adjective pronoun are followed, except that under III (The Nature of the Clause) no subdivisions are made, inasmuch as all clauses with substantive relatives are restrictive, as will appear from the following considerations.

The antecedent of a substantive relative, for the very reason that it is not expressed, is a vague and general one. Hence, any statement which is added

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must necessarily restrict the number of persons, or things, referred to by the antecedent; for example, quien bien así obrare, podrá seguro ser (41c).

The antecedent, here, is all persons in general, and from this number in general are selected those who do right.¹

In order to avoid the insertion of long lists of references in the body of the text, I have put such lists in appendices with descriptive headings from which the nature of the list is readily

1. Cf. Tobler, I², p. 117.

understood.

Mechanical Devices

employed in the present monograph.

The adjective use of a pronoun is indicated by the figure 1 placed after it, the substantive use by the figure 2. Thus, que 1 is the adjective pronoun que; que 2 is the substantive pronoun.

In stanzas common to N and E, the N-reading is always taken as a basis, and this reading is the only one given, if the manuscripts are in substantial accord as far as the relative pronoun and the meaning of the line are concerned. Where N and E both have good readings and the constructions

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for the relative pronoun differ, I indicate the fact in the body of the study, and in the appendices, by underscoring with a double line, when the N-reading is referred to, and with a single line, when the E-reading is to be noted.

Whenever it becomes necessary to quote variants, the following plan is used. The N-reading is given first; the E-reading is placed immediately below, and a bracket in the left-hand margin joins the two lines. In the case of the stanzas common to N, E and P, there are three lines giving the readings in the order just

mentioned.

For notation used in the numbering of the stanzas, see pp. 9-11.

Abbreviations

used in the body of this monograph!

B.-C. — Bello, A. — Cuervo, R. J.,
Gramática de la Lengua
Castellana. Sexta edición.

Bello, Poema del Cid — Apun-
tes sobre el estado de la
lengua castellana en el
siglo XIII. Appendix to
the study of the Poema
del Cid.

1. For full titles of books see Bibliography at the end of this monograph.

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Cuervo, Dicc. — Diccionario de Construcción y Régimen de la Lengua Castellana.

Dönne — Syntaktische Bemerkungen zu Don Juan Manuels Schriften.

E — Escorial manuscript.¹

Gessner — Das Spanische Relativ- und Interrogativ-pronomen, published in Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie, Vol. XVIII, pp. 448 - 497.

G. L. R. — Grammaire des Langues Romanes. Tome troisième: Syntaxe.

Gräfenberg — Don Juan Ma-

1. Cf. p. 8.

nuel, El Libro del Cavallero et del Escudero, published in Romanische Forschungen, Vol. VII, pp. 427-550.

Marden — Poema de Fernan Gonzalez.

Mätzner, Syntax — Syntax der neufranzösischen Sprache.

N — The manuscript of the National Library in Madrid.¹

P — The fragment contained in the National Library in Paris.²

Ramsey — A Spanish Grammar.

Rom. Gram. — Diez, Grammatik der Romanischen Sprachen.

Salvâ, Dicc. — Nuevo Diccio-

1. Cf. p. 8.

2. Cf. p. 18.

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nario de la Lengua Castellana.

Salvó, Gram. — Gramática de la Lengua Castellana.

Tobler — Vermischte Beiträge zur französischen Grammatik.

Wiggers — Grammatik der Spanischen Sprache.

Concerning the use of brackets and concerning the system of underscoring, see pp. 31-33.

Que 1

Que.

Just as que is the commonest of the relative pronouns in Modern Spanish, so also it is the most frequent in the Kimado. It may be used either as an adjective-pronoun (que 1), or as a substantive pronoun (que 2).

Que 1.

(Que is an adjective pronoun.)

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

A. When que is the subject of its clause.

The antecedent is:

a. A person, or personified object.

1a:

En el nombre de Dios que es vno trinidad

(Read: ona).

12 b:

Justicia seria asaz con piedad, Sennor,
perdonar al errado que cae en error.

In Appendix 1, I give a complete list of the lines belonging under this head. From a comparison with Appendix 5, it will be seen that this list constitutes something over half of all the instances in which que is a subject.

b. A thing.

58 d:

----- non faga por que emiende
en el fuego durable, que sienpre se onciende.
86 b (el refers to pecado de luxuria):
en el es adutterio, que es de omne casado.

1274 c:

---- ellos nunca piensan que y puede ve-
nir cosa

que los lieue deste mundo - - -

By exclusion it can be deduced from Appendices 1 and 5, and from c, that these cases constitute somewhat less than half of all the instances in which que is a subject.

c. The antecedent is a clause.

There are four of these cases, and they are quoted in full below.

140 b:

Con valor de mis pannos a mill pobres vestiera,
 e grant bien e grant pro de mi alma fiziera.
que grant, etc.

The N-reading demands a pronoun of the first person for the subject of fiziera. If the E-reading be adopted the meaning would

Que 1

el mal tan grande que cada día veo
de la santa iglesia, que veo caer
por nuestros pecados en pieles de fierro.

A complete list of these cases is given
in Appendix 2. From a comparison
with Appendix 6, it will be seen that
this list constitutes a little more than
one ninth of all the instances in which
que is accusative.

b. A thing.

54 b:

afirmé muchas veces las cosas que non sé
66c:

si comiesen la fruta que fuese defender
996 b:

----- ¿quién podría escudriñar
altezas de juizios que Dios quiere ordenar?

By exclusion, it can be deduced from
Appendices 6 and 2, that these cases are

almost eight ninths of all the instances in which que is accusative.

It appears, therefore, that the thing-antecedents of accusative que are about eight times as numerous as the personal and personified antecedents. When we remember that persons are much more likely to be active than passive agents, and that the reverse condition holds for things, the explanation of this fact is not far to seek.

c. There are no cases here of causal antecedents.

C. When que is the object of a preposition.

The antecedent is:

a. A person, or personified object.

Gessner states, that while in Modern Spanish que after a preposition

Que 1

may refer to persons, such reference is rare, que being usually replaced by quien, or el cual¹; that in Old Spanish, -however, que frequently refers to a person, by the side of qui and quien.² This statement concerning the early stage of the language is confirmed for the writings of Don Juan Manuel by Dönne's study.³ In the Primado, conditions have changed; for all the instances in which que after a preposition has a personal antecedent, are doubtful. Four such examples occur, and I give them in full below.

1. Gessner, p. 451.

2. Ibid.

3. Dönne, p. 13.

58^a d (Text: The sin of David):

----- tomó a vrias -----

una muger que avia estando en el pensando.

The first impulse is to emend by changing estando to estado. But the difficulty remains that this statement does not accord with the facts as set forth in II Samuel, Chap. 11. As it seems more probable that we have here an error due to the ignorance of a scribe, rather than to that of Ayala, I propose:

la muger en que avia estado él pensando.

Still this is an emended passage, and one which occurs in only one manuscript and hence must be taken with caution.

648 d (The progress of a court favorite

Que 1

is compared to that of a man climbing a ladder during an assault of a city, and the poet is describing the precautions which the favorite should take in choosing his companions):

-pensaba luego en al e-ponia cuidado
de qué gente sería en la escala aguardado,
{ que con el y subiesen de que fuese fiado.
quien

Here E has quien, and again there is reasonable doubt.

779 d:

Por mas acrescentar en la oracion mia
 { prometí de tener e yr por mi rromeria
 e yr en rromeria

por mi a guadalupe á la virgen maria
{ de que luego fiziera un cantar que asy decia
{ que luego, etc.

Here, again, we may be in doubt whether the que in the N-reading refers to "yr en rromeria, etc.", or whether it refers to "la virgen maria".

The E-reading hardly makes good sense and doubtless we must read: de que luego fiziera cantar que asy dezia.

1379 a:

{ El pueblo de Judios por quien nuestro ~~senor~~
que
 tales miraglos fizo --.

Again, the difference in manuscripts leaves a doubt, with the probabilities in favor of the N-reading.

There is, then, no authentic case of a relative que, after a preposition, having a person for its antecedent.

b. A thing.

10 b:

42

other prepositions taken together, and since they are of especial interest, I devote an especial subdivision to them.

1. With prepositions other than por.
There are six examples, which I quote in full.

25 b:

Juro muy amenudo por el tu nonbre, Sennor,
e maliciosa mente, de que so pecador;
e por muy vanas cosas e sin ningunt color;
por ende merçed pido á ty de tal error.

162 d:

Plogo me otrosi oyr -----
libros de deuaneos e de mentiras probadas
Amadis e Lançalote e burlas estancadas;
en que perdí mi tienpo á muy malas jornadas.

313 d:

Asay oeo de perigros en todos nuestros estados;

de qual quier guysa que sean asaz son
 ocasionados,
 prestos de mal fazer e del bien muy
 arredrados;
 en que pecan los muy sinples e perescen
 los letrados.

627 d:

E así tu esperança en Dios solo porruás:
 aquel es el que acorre oy luego sinon cras;
 desto muchas ystorias si quieres leerás,
 (con que el tu coraçon mucho esfuerçarás.

{ qual tu

The que here might refer to ystorias,
 but it more probably refers to the i-
 dea of reading such ystorias. The
 E-reading, qual, is a scribal error
 for quel, or que el.

1067 d:

si quisieres oyr me, seré rrazonados

{ de todo lo que vi; de aquí aurás pavor.
 { que

The N-reading is possible, but not probable.

611^x d:

Despues decia for: Sennor el mi esperar
 e la mi paciencia; quién yrá consyderar
 (Read: va)

al infierno muy fondo do veo muchos llorar
 con las muchas cuytas? de que me vo espantar.
 (Read: con las sus muchas, etc.).

2. With por.

In view of the fact that the combination por + rel. pron. que is avoided to-day,¹ the frequency of its occurrence in the Rimado is remarkable.² Still more noteworthy

1. Cf. IV. b.

2. Cf. IV. b.

Que 1

thy is the fact that, while the expression con que, in which the antecedent of que is clausal, referring to all that has gone before (cf. German somit),¹ is extremely common in Modern Spanish, por que in the sense of on which account and referring to a preceding idea, has vanished. To my knowledge this use of por que has not been pointed out before. There are eleven instances of this construction.

28 d:

el dia de la fiesta nunca fue apartado

1. For a different explanation of con que, see B.-C., p. 265. Cuervo, Dicc., II, 306' barely touches this point.

{ por mi el otro día que estaua otorgado
 { del

{ de fazer todas obras; por que yo so
 { muy culpado
 { tales por que so
 { muy culpado

32 d (él in a refers to the fourth
 commandment):

Cierto Sennor pequé en él por mi ventura:
 ca nunca los ourré nin tomé deude cura
 como seruir deuia, por la mi grant locura,
 por que agora mi alma siente mucha tristura.

The following cases are exactly
 parallel to the preceding: 54 d, 59 d,
 61 d, 103 b, 116 d, 1069 d. The follow-
 ing call for comment:

124 c:

A onbres ocçiosos muchos yerros contesçen,
 e muchas buenas obras por tal yerro falleçen.

Que 1

piensan en otros males, por que despues
padesçen
las penas del infierno, que nunca
desfalleçen.

Here que may refer to males, or to
the clause piensan en otros males.

The latter seems the more probable,
as the author is intimating that to
think about evil things causes idle
men to abstain from doing good
things, and for this reason idle
men are damned.

404 d:

Ca quien tiene en si sanna, sienpre será
comparado

al ferido que en si tiene el fierro en-
veninado

en la llaga apodrido e nunca lo ha
sacado,

{ que de la tal dolencia non puede ser bien
curado
{ por que de la, etc.

The sense calls for por que; that is, and for this reason. In regard to the meter, it is hard to determine whether this is a stanza of fourteen-syllable verses or of twelve-syllable; three of the hemistichs point to a fourteen-syllable meter and can not be read otherwise; the others can all be read either as twelve- or fourteen-syllable verse, except the one hemistich under discussion, for which N gives a six-syllable hemistich and E a seven-syllable hemistich. The evidence points to the latter kind of verse, and hence the E-reading becomes

the more probable.

Note. The three following cases demand special comment.

113 b (The evils of anger are set forth.

esta = yra):

Esta faz mal dizientes e faz mal rrazonados los vnos contra otros, por que son enfamados; muchos omnes sin culpa son por en menguados algunos de sus onrras que son poco culpados.

The meaning seems to be: Anger causes evil-speaking and causes people to be on bad terms with each other and for this reason they are slandered. — The sequence of thought is poor. But, if this be the meaning which the poet intended, que has a clausal antecedent and belongs under the preceding subdivision.

112 f (Prayer to be relieved from cap-

tivity, and the promise to lead a better life. Subject of pueda is yo understood):

e pueda la mi vida en mejor ordenar, por que, Señor, de mi tu seas mas pagado.

We have here a case in which por que may be interpreted either as on account of which, or as a conjunction, in order that. The latter meaning is the more probable, but this sentence illustrates how que might pass from a relative pronoun to a conjunction, so that por que meaning on account of which may pass into por que meaning in order that in sentences in which there can not be a possibility of interpreting que as a relative pronoun.

(Corre porque no te prendan.)

1404 c (Let the sinner not despair.

Le refers to the sinner. The subject of dió is dios):

remedio le dió luego por que se mejorase.

We have here a case similar to the preceding (772 f), except that in the present example the meanings, by means of which and in order that, blend so thoroughly that they can not be distinguished.

D. When que is a relative adverb.
The antecedent is:

a. A person.

There are six cases of this usage in the Rimado; to wit, 178 a, 286 c, 303 d, 366 a, 583 b, 1342 b, all of which will be found quoted under IV, D b.

b. A thing.

There are thirty-eight instances, all of which are mentioned and discussed under IV, D.

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

A. When que is the subject of its clause.

a. The person of the verb in the relative clause is affected.

That the antecedent may affect the person of the verb in the relative clause, and cause it to be other than in the third person, when the pronoun is the subject of the clause, is too well-known a fact to demand comment. But it is well to emphasize what Diez pointed out⁷, and

Que 1

what is not usually emphasized, that the relative pronoun in such cases is nearly always que. To be sure, Gessner quotes one example for el cual (with the second plural)², but it is the only one that I have seen.

The discussion of this question for the Rimado divides itself into the following groups:

1. The antecedent is: (α) a personal pronoun of the first or second person; or (β) a personal pronoun of the second person followed by a name or noun of address. This construction is

1. Rom. Gram., III³, p. 372.

2. V. el cual II.

not an exceptional one for the Romance Languages and need not be dwelled upon.

α. - 72^a

{ Yo, que non sorrey, asaz soberuia he
por que

143 d:

¿e qué será de mesquino de mi, que pequé
tanto?

232 a:

Sennor poderoso, tu, que esta fe nos diste.

The other instances are: 110 b, 426 d,
764 c, 765 a, 766 a, 767 a, 768 a, 769 a,
771 a, 772 a, 783 a, 1047 d, 559^x a.

β. Only one example in the Rima-
do.

396 d (First que = for):

que somos flaca masa, llena de grant horror,
qual tu, Sennor, conosces, que fuste formador.

Que 1

2. The antecedent may be the predicate after a verb whose subject is a personal pronoun of the first or second person.

Of this construction only one example occurs, and the predicate antecedent follows a verb of the second person.

783 a (tu refers to the Virgin):

{ Tu que eres la estrella que guardas
a los errados
Tu eres la estrella tu guardas a los
errados

amansa mi querella - - - -

Both readings make good sense; both can be easily emended by dropping the a before los. But the N-reading is the more probable, since the E-reading would involve

the passing from the indicative to the imperative (amansa) in a way which is rather jarring.

3. The antecedent may be what, for want of a better name, I call an appositional predicate. Thus, in 733 a, we have (the Virgin is addressed):
vendicha tu, la madre que a Dios concebiste,
which is equivalent to: vendicha tu,
[que eres] la madre que, etc. Five examples of this construction occur, as follow.

434 d:

¿quién sodes? -----

{ senor, le digo, yo, vn omne que vengo de Toledo
Olmedo

733 a, b, c:

Vendicha tu, la madre que a Dios concebiste,
vendicha la muger que tal fijo pariste,

Que 1

rendicha la donzella que nunca corrompiste.

853 a :

{ Señoras, vos, las dueñas que por mi y
tenedes
monjas

oración a la Virgen -----.

4. The antecedent is a noun and, in a loose way, is of the first person. These cases are interesting, and I quote them all in full. It will be seen that sometimes the verb in the relative clause agrees psychologically with the antecedent and sometimes it does not so agree.

α. The verb agrees psychologically, that is, the verb is in the first person.

709d (The poet is addressing the Lord):

e tu servicio será en cobrar esta vezada
una oveja muy errada que en el yermo me perdí.

una oveja errada = mí, and the poet did not hesitate to use the first person singular of the verb in the relative clause. It must be noted, however, that the rime would not have allowed the third person.

The E-reading for this passage is clearly corrupt, as is indicated by the breaking of the rime - scheme aaab:
 en cobrar esta negada el tu servicio querria
 una oveja muy errada que tal yerro me pedia
 862 d (della refers to the Virgin):

¿fiz este cantar con muy grant de boçion
 della, con esperança que me gane perdon
 { de mis grandes pecados e me dé consolacion
 e dé consolacion

á la mi alma pobre, que la puse en son.

la mi alma = mí. The verb agrees psychologically with it. Both manuscripts

have the same reading and the case is all the more interesting as puse would have been metrically just as good, if not better (puse en).

985 b:

Sennor, ya la mi vida enoja cada dia
a esta mi alma pobre, que sufrir non podia
a tanta amargura -----

Here, the form of the verb gives no clue to the person, but from the preceding example it may be safely inferred that podia was felt as first person.

1054 c:

{ ca non so sinon commo foja que aqua me
perdi
sinon foja que, etc.

por vn ligero viento e cedo fallascy.

Here, again, as in 709 d¹, the rime

demands the first person. It must also be observed that in both 709d and in this case, que may be interpreted as a conjunction in the sense of for.

3. The verb does not agree psychologically; that is, it is in the third person.

739d:

rescibe estos versos, Señora piadosa
 { del tu sieruo que padesce pena muy perigrosa
 { del sieruo que

del tu sieruo might = mí, but metrically the E-reading is better and, with the omission of tu, the reference to the speaker becomes less definite, and hence the reason

for using the first person in the relative clause becomes less evident.

764 d:

Señnor -----

libra este tu siervo que yaze olvidado.
este tu siervo leaves no doubt about
 the person referred to; yet the verb
 is third person.

809 h:

e fize luego commo oraçion
 rrogando a Dios que quisiese fazer
 e conplir deseos del pobre uaron
que aquestos rrimos quiso conponer.

Here, again, as in 739 d, the connection between pobre uaron and mí is rather remote.

830 b, d:

Señnora, estrella luziente} que a todo
 el mundo guia

quia a este tu seruiendo } que su alma en
ti fia.

In line b, one would certainly have expected quias, and the exigencies of the rime surely had a great influence in determining the form of the verb. As for d, the case is not so clear, although here also the rime may have played a part. But in 764 d' we have a similar case.

It must be added that these lines are repeated in stanzas 831, 832 and 833.

b. The number of the verb in the relative clause is affected.

As there are cases among independent clauses in which usage

-hesitates in regard to the numeral agreement of the verb, so also in relative clauses. The Pimado offers nothing remarkable for que in this respect, but for the sake of completeness the cases in which hesitation occurs in other writers will now be considered.

1. The antecedent is a singular collective noun.

The grammars state that when a singular collective noun is the antecedent of a relative pronoun subject, the verb in the relative clause may be singular or plural.¹ This rule, how-

1. G. L. R., III, p. 701. Wiggers (p. 213) and Bello (B.-C., p. 215) do not state the rule for the relative in particular, but for

ever, holds only with que. With el cual and el que I see no possibility of anything but a singular verb; for, to have the plural los cuales, or los que refer back to a singular noun (for example, pueblo) is unthinkable; and to have a plural verb after the singular el cual or el que is likewise unthinkable, even though the antecedent be a collective noun. No cases of collective antecedent with other relatives occur in the Kimado. As for quien with its Modern Spanish plural quienes, the same objection holds. Old Spanish invariable quien is the only pronoun which might offer a case parallel to que, but thus far

collective subjects generally

I have seen no example of such a construction. The grammars do not discuss this question. Bello speaks of que with compound antecedent,¹ but does not speak of the collective antecedent.

In the Rimado there are five examples of singular collective antecedent; in one of them (648 d) the verb in the relative clause is plural.

246 b:

Alli fazen Judios el su rrepartimiento sobre el pueblo que muere por mal defendimiento.

531 b:

Tiene muy grant thesoro mucha caualleria mucho pueblo rico, que cresce cada dia.

548 d:

1. B. - C., p. 223.

Lo que el mundo promete tengamos lo en nada,
 { ca es venino malo e de llaga afistolado,
 } malo de llaga
 e mortal enemigo de la gente lazada
que lo sigue e cree fasta que es engannada.
 648 d¹

796 e (The church compared to a ship in a storm):
 { el mastel fendido que a todos espanta
 } el maste
 { el maste
 } es el su collegio muy noble e onrrado
 { es el colegio
 } es el colegio muy grande e onrrado
 { de los cardenales, que está devisado
 } de los ---
 { de los ----- dibisado

{ por nos pecados en muchos desmanos
{ por nuestros pecados e nuestros desmanos
{ por nuestro pecado en muchos desmanos

It will be noticed that in 548 d and 796 e the construction is such that a plural verb would have affected the rime word and made it impossible; on the other hand, it must be remarked that in all of the examples, except 648 d, the relative clause follows close upon the antecedent, so that the morphological influence of the singular antecedent is still strong, while in 648 d, the distance of que from the antecedent is great enough to allow the idea of number to overcome the influence of form.

2. The antecedent is compound, each of its elements being in the

singular. These elements may be joined together in one of two ways.

α. By the conjunction "and". In this case a plural verb is to be expected.

There are four cases.

194c (The early popes are mentioned):

Otros dos primero ouieron el logar
de aquesta vicaria, quales podré nonbrar,
Lino e bleto, que fueron bien vsar,
e en santo martirio ouieron de acabar.

961c:

Los ypocritas trabajan por fauores mundanales,
{ que fallescen a desora e en durar sean equales
serán

al junco e al carrizo, que en los grandes tremadales
{ que están verdes con las aguas e sin ellas non
fincan tales
están verdes con las aguas, syn ellas non
fincan tales.

The E-readings are the better.

In the following examples the manuscripts differ.

199 d (ella refers to one of the papal elections which brought on the Schism):

ca ouo en ella fuerça e pública ynprision
{ que segunt los derechos non vale con rrazon
valen

203 d (le refers to nuestra fee):

{ ----- e cauale el çimiento
e cabante
{ soberuia e cobdicia que non han escarmiento
ha

In the last example, it is rather curious that the manuscript which has a singular verb in the principal clause should have a plural verb in the relative clause, and the other manu-

Que 1

script, exactly the reverse.

Which of the readings in 199d and 203d is the better it is difficult to say, but since the evidence in two cases (194c and 961c) is for the plural and in the other two is merely doubtful (that is, not the opposite), the plural verb may be preferable.

αα. In the following cases the verb of the relative clause is singular, evidently because the antecedents are one and the same thing, or because, together, they are regarded as constituting a single whole.

202b (The poet is speaking of one of the papal elections before the Schism):

{ Dizen los cardenales que todo esto pasava
que todos acusavan

{ el grant temor e miedo que en ello duraua
ellos

The other rime-words in both manuscripts are declaraua, afirmaua. For a, b I read:

Dizen los cardenales que todo acusaua
el grant temor e miedo que en ellos duraua.

559c:

yo auré mucho vino -----

{ e mucho trigo e çeuada e non me caberá
mucho trigo e çeuada que non me cabrá
(Read: caberá)

{ es estos mis çilleros -----
en

1272 d:

----- tiempo verrá que pavor
aurá de ver a otro mayor juez e sen nor,
{ que a el deue judgar, del qual terrá temor.
deua

1293 b:

{ Otrosi aon yo pregunto; por qué quieren desechar
 { quiere
 { vn omne a otro que mal vsa leuantar?
 { a vno e a otro que

This passage is not clear to me.

1529 b (The hypocrite is mentioned):

Al junco e al carrizo el tal es comparado,
que parece ser verde e todo es desecado.

1531 a:

Ca el justo e el bueno que a Dios quiere servir
 non deue de los omnes qualardon recebir.

3. By the conjunction "or".

In the Rimado the verb in the relative
 clause is always singular. There are two ex-
 amples.

495 b:

Veo vn rrey muy grande o vn enperador,
que es de muy grant tierra principe e sennor.

1284c:

En una de tres mannas se comete el pecado,
 o ser omne ynorante de saber non alcançado,
 o flaqueza o enfermedat que lo tiene abaxado,
 o por lo querer fazer a sabiendas por su grado.

3. The antecedent is plural, but its parts may be regarded as making up a single whole, and the verb in the relative clause may therefore be singular. One instance in the Rimado.

467c (The poet tells the answers which a creditor of the state receiocs when he tries to collect his debts):

o en abenocerga pode des, si quisierdes, ser bien
 librado,

o en diezmos de la mar, que es dinero bien contado.

4. The type of antecedent is 'una de las

cosas'. Logically the plural is to be expected, but frequently the singular is used; as, in "una de las cosas que más debe dar contento, etc." ¹ Cf. the English usage in the same construction. Only one case of this kind occurs in the Ri-
mado, and the verb is plural.

895 c:

--- tu fablaste commo vna de las locas
mugeres que non saben atemperar en sus bocas
los juyzios de dios - - - - -

B. When que is an accusative.

The influence of the antecedent is felt in:

a. The agreement of the past participle

1. Quoted in G. L. R., III, p. 702

Que 1

of a compound tense with the antecedent.

The rule in Modern Spanish is, that when the auxiliary verb is haber, the past participle does not agree with the object; when tener is used, it is not regarded as an auxiliary verb (though it often has the force of one) and the past participle always agrees with the object. In Old Spanish the general rule was, that with haber the past participle agrees with the object, but hesitation begins early, for even in the Poema del Cid instances of the modern construction are found.¹ In the writings of Don Juan Manuel (1320-1335) the variability of the past participle is still fairly

1. Cf. Saloá, Gram., p. 440; and Araujo, Gram. del Poema d. Cid, pp. 240-241.

common.¹ In the Rimado, as far as the relative pronoun is concerned, the conditions outlined below obtain. It happens that in the Rimado que is the only relative pronoun with which this question arises, since with all the other accusative relatives the antecedent is masculine or neuter singular, or the verb is not used in a compound tense.

1. The past participle is used with the verb haber. Fourteen cases occur in the Rimado. Of these only one is not in rime.

650 a:

Estas cosas que he dicho quiero apropiar,
where the presence of the caesura,

1. Cf. Bönnig, p. 18.

Que 1

after dicho, would have allowed the poet to say dichas, if he had chosen to do so.

Of the thirteen cases that occur in rime, que refers in four to a masculine singular antecedent, so that the form of the past participle gives no clue to a solution of the question under discussion.

192 b:

El obispo de Roma, que papa es llamado,
que Dios por su vicario nos ouo ordenado.

The other cases are: 1155 d, 1243 a,
576^x b.

In five cases the antecedent is not masculine singular, but the participle is.

478 d (The king is beset with petitioners, so that life becomes a

burden to him. First que = for):

que a tales cosas le piden, que conuiene forçado
que les diga mentiras que nunca ouo pensado.

763 b:

Sennor muy piadoso; con lagrimas te pido,
de aquesta tan grant cuyta que tanto he sofrido
sea por ti librado ----.

The other cases are: 617 a, 596^x b, 645^x c.

In the remaining four cases, the antecedent is not masculine singular and the participle agrees with it.

811 f:

----- nin vale la crisma
nin otros bienes que avemos avidos,
where the other rime words are conplidos,
sentidos, gemidos.

1418 c (ella is Eve):

----- diz ella: escusada
{ so, que la serpiente que aqui mas dexada
oviste

me amonestó -----.

1526 d:

la memoria de Adam, Señor, sea olvidada
quanto atañe la culpa que avemos heredada.

1555 c:

e por los sus yerros grandes que ouieron amu-
chiguados
estos tales se perdieron, rrecreciendo sus
pecados

It is evident from the examples given above that, for rime purposes, the poet was at liberty to do as he pleased. The one case which does not occur in rime is, of course, not sufficient to establish usage, and only a careful study of all objects with compound tenses would throw sufficient light on this part of the question.

2. The past participle is used with tener.

There are seven cases of which one does not occur in rime.

647^x b:

Busca commo syn culpa est et al foyr podria la culpa del pecado que asy fecha tenia, where the past participle agrees with the antecedent, culpa.

In five cases in which the past participle occurs in rime, the antecedent is not masculine singular and the participle agrees with it.

244 c:

presentan sus escriptos que tienen concertados.

433 c:

e dar vos he vna hopa que tengo enpennada.

The other cases are 458 d, 1136 b,

671^x d.

The rule is broken in.

259 b:

Pues como los caualleros, lo fazen, mal pecado,
en villas e logares quel rrey les tiene dado.

The explanation of this peculiar construction probably lies in the exigencies of rime.¹

1. Still it may be worth while to note that, in a chronicle written (not by Ayala) perhaps fifty years before the Rimado, is found the following sentence (Bibl. de Aut. Esp., Vol. LXVI, p. 7', bottom): "En el seteno año del regnado - - - - el rey don Alfonso estava en Sevilla é el infante don Enrique estava en Lebrija, é dijeron al rrey que el infante don Enrique tenia fecho fablas con algunos ricos

b. Sentences in which the antecedent reappears in the relative clause as a personal pronoun, or to state the matter differently, the relative pronoun is repeated by means of a personal pronoun.¹

hombres é caballeros del reino en su deservicio."

Cuervo (B.-C., Notas, p. 95) quotes "¿ De quién no tiene alcanzado triunfos," as a "portuguesismo" which slipped from the pen of Fray Luis de Granada and mentions other writers guilty of the same slip. I desire here merely to point out, that this construction occurs both before and after Ayala's poem and in cases where rime does not enter into consideration.

1. Cf. Gessner, p. 460, Bemerkung.

The following cases occur:

106 b:

¿ dexé yo al pobre de faubre perescer,
que con pan e agua le pudiera acorrer

608 b (The poet mentions the things
which a king ought to
have; otras modifies co-
sas understood):

Otrosi en el su rregno tres otras deve auer
que todo rrey o principe las deve escoger.
1389 d (The justice of God's judgments
is set forth):

{ que con juez lo auemos que le non corronpe pecho.
ca que non corronpe pecho.

Also 174 d¹, 666 d, 847 b, 937 d and
443^x c, which I quote because it is par-
ticularly interesting:

----- mucho te acalonnaste
contra mí, tu sieruo pobre, que muy limpio

me criaste.

1. The antecedent (or relative) may be repeated by means of a personal pronoun in a dependent clause, included in the relative clause, and on the verb of which the relative pronoun depends. One case:

6736 (Things which a king ought to observe; le refers to the king):

{ Tres cosas le consejo en tal cosa guardar
caso

{ que, sy les oluidare, algunt tienpo pesar.
las

{ aurá e por ende agora es de nenbrar;
nonbrar

{ los quales aqui quiero presentes declarar.
las

1. Quoted under IV, Bc.

This example is of doubtful value, since que may also be interpreted as for and make good sense. Still, the poet has not yet mentioned the "three things" which, if forgotten, will cause him trouble. I should not hesitate to accept the latter interpretation, if it did not involve a very harsh anacoluthon.

c. Sentences in which the adjective that really modifies the antecedent is thrown into the relative clause, apparently modifying the relative pronoun.

Diez called this, "Attraction des Adjectifs",¹ and quotes "las bozes que dan grandes", and "las aras que

1. Rom. Gram., III³, p. 377.

veoanta rudas". Gräfenberg and Dönne do not mention this phenomenon for their respective fields. In the Rimado the following cases occur.
236 d (Kings are made of the same clay as we are):

de viuir e morir vna ley tenemos
 {saluo obediencia que le leal deuemos.
 {saluo que obediencia de les tener deuemos.

Janer's text is:

----- que les leal deuemos,
 and this, in view of the fact that the poet has been speaking of kings in general is probably the correct reading.

1560 a (David's sin):

A vn siervo que tenia muy leal e bien
 mandado
 tomóle la muger --.

325^xa (The evil-minded man will be punished):

Entre otras cosas que malas padecerá
esta será la una que con grant confusion terná

573^xb (The poet is interpreting a passage
from Job):

Dixo "las mis entrannas en tierra derramó."

esto es las voluntades quel enemigo vió
buenas e para Dios servir, e él las trastornó.

Note to II. It is a rule of Spanish grammar that todo, or todos, can not, by itself, be the antecedent of any relative pronoun except cuanto(s).¹ Therefore, with a clause whose pronoun is que, we should not expect to find todo by itself as an antecedent.

1. Mätzner, Synt., II, p. 223; Wiggers, p. 112 b, c; Cuervo, Dicc., II, p. 644.

There is, however, one such case in the Rimado.

301^x d:

Las cosas que pasaron, cierto es que non son las que son por venir; aon non es su sazon. por ende entender puede aqui qual quier varon como nada es todo que nos pone en ocaſyon.

The meaning of line d seems to be: 'how every thing that brings us misfortune is nothing'; that is, as the things of the past are gone, so present misfortunes will pass away.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

A. When que is the subject of its clause.

Bello states: "Que es el [relativo] que generalmente se usa como sujeto, y como acusativo de cosa, en las proposiciones

specifications." ¹ It is with que as a subject that we are here concerned, and in order to test the correctness of Bello's rule for the Rimado, I have given in Appendix 3, all those cases in which subject que stands in an explanatory clause. From Appendix 5 we learn that there are 445 clauses with subject que, and from Appendix 3, that 222, or just one-half, of these are explanatory. For the Rimado, then, Bello's rule is not confirmed, as we should expect the explanatory clauses to be in a decided minority.

For examples of restrictive clauses, cf. 783a², 895c³, 1274c⁴.

1. B.-C., p. 286. 2. Quoted, p. 62

For examples of explanatory clauses, cf. 1a⁵, 86b⁶, 388c⁷.

B. When que is an accusative.

From Bello's rule, quoted under A⁸, we learn that accusative que, referring to things, is generally used in restrictive clauses. To test this rule for the Rimado, I give in Appendix 4, all those cases in which accusative que stands in an explanatory clause, and in this list I mark with an asterisk all those examples in which the antecedent is other than a thing. From Appendix 6 we learn

3. Quoted, p. 31

6. Quoted, p. 37

4. Quoted, p. 38

7. Quoted, p. 40

5. Quoted, p. 37

8. Cf. p. 95

that accusative que occurs in 277 clauses, and from Appendix 2 we learn that in 32 of these cases que has a personal antecedent. As there are no cases of accusative que with clausal antecedent¹, we have 245 accusative que - clauses with a thing for an antecedent. From Appendix 4 we see that only 42 of these clauses are explanatory. Bello's rule, then, for accusative que referring to a thing holds for the Kimado.

For examples of restrictive clauses, cf. 54b², 60c⁵, 66c².

For examples of explanatory clauses, cf. 236d³, 244c⁴ and 168b:

1. Cf. p. 43

3. Quoted, p. 93

2. Quoted, p. 42

4. Quoted, p. 87

5. Quoted, p. 41

Tanniendo peca onbre, quando toma plazer
en cosas desonestas que non deue tanner.

C. When que is the object of a
preposition.

The only rules given by Bello that
come under this head are: "Después
de las preposiciones á, de, en, en
proposiciones especificativas es me-
jor que"¹; and on the same page, fur-
ther down: "Después de con se emplea
á menudo que, pero tiene bastante
uso el cual (y no tan bien, á mi jui-
cio el que), sobre todo en las propo-
siciones explicativas, y particular-
mente si son algo largas ó cierran el
periodo".² With other prepositions,

1. B.-C., p. 287.

2. As far as el cual
is concerned, cf. el cual III

according to Bello, que should not be used, or only rarely, no matter what the nature of the clause.¹

In the Kimado the following conditions obtain. Que 1 does not occur as the object of a. With de, it occurs 21 times and 7 of the clauses are explanatory. With en, que 1 occurs 36 times and 10 of the clauses are explanatory. For de and en, then, Bello's rule may be said to hold. With con, que 1 occurs 19 times (6 of the clauses being explanatory), which may be said to justify Bello's se emplea a menudo, especially compared with el cual², with which it occurs 4 times, all of the clauses

1. Cf. B.-C., pp. 287-288. 2. Cf. el cual, IV C.

being explanatory, and compared with el que¹, with which it occurs only once and in explanatory clause. So that Bello's rule holds also for con.

In Appendix 7, I give a list of all cases of preposition + que and mark with an asterisk all explanatory clauses. From this appendix it will be seen that only one other preposition is used with que in the Rimado, and that preposition is por. It occurs in this connection 27 times, and 15 of the clauses are explanatory. The large number of explanatory clauses is chiefly due to the cases of clausal antecedent of which there are 11², and for all of which the clause is explanatory.

1. Cf. el que, IV b.

2. Cf. p. 52

For example of restrictive clause with
con cf.

230 a:

{ Quien vea los corporales con que deuen de cobrir
deuen cobrir
el cuerpo de Nuestro Sennor ---
del

With de:

655 c:

Auisa te non fagas cosa de que pesar
enojo e mal a otros puedas acarrear.

With en:

117 b:

{ En ti espero, Sennor, que aurás merçed de mi
e me perdones yerros en que te yo fallasçí,
te fallasçí

With por:

597 a:

{ Si fallaren un punto por quel pueda dar vida,
puedan

el buen alcalde luego en aquesta comida.

For example of explanatory clause with con, cf.

173 b:

Por todo el mundo tienen pecados sus auzuelos
con que pesan las almas -----

(Read: pescan)

With de:

25 b¹.

With en:

313 d².

With por:

32 d³.

D. When que is a relative adverb.

Little need be said on this subject.

No grammar touches upon it, and it is not of great importance, because

que is the only pronoun which is used

1. Quoted, p. 48 2. Quoted, p. 48 3. Quoted, p. 53

in this construction, and hence comparison with other pronouns is impossible. Suffice it to say, that the overwhelming majority of the clauses are restrictive: Cf. 19 d¹, 149 c¹, 178 a², 303 d². A few are explanatory: Cf. 286 c³.

Note to III. In the following passage we seem to have a si quis clause⁴; at least, as far as line c is concerned.

453^xa:

Et omne que aqui bive en esta carne mortal,
lleno de suziedades e tentacion de mal,
non seria mara uilla sy Dios aqui non val,
e sy se non arrepiente, que se pierda este tal.

1. Quoted in IV, D a 1. 2. Quoted in IV, D b 1.

3. Quoted in IV, D b 2. 4. For a discussion of this kind of clause, see quien 2, III b.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. Que is the subject of its clause.

For examples of this construction, see I A, II A and III A. In Appendix 5, a complete list of all the instances in which que is the subject of its clause is given and, from it, it will be seen that there are 445 such instances.

A comparison with Appendix 6 (list of accusative que), Appendix 7 (list of que object of a preposition), and with D (cases of relative adverb) will show that the number of cases in which que occurs as a subject exceeds all other constructions of que put together; that is, que is par excellence a subject pronoun. Moreover, a comparison with the other subject adjective relative pro-

nouns¹ will show, that in the overwhelming majority of cases (445 against 23 — el que 1, 4; lo que 1; cual, 3; el cual, 10; lo cual, 4; quien 1, 1 doubtful) the pronoun used is que. However, this is true for all constructions, but with subject que, the preponderance is greater than with the other constructions.

The following constructions belong under this head.

a. Sometimes the subject que is separated from its predicate by an intervening subordinate clause. This construction is worth mentioning, because, in it, que bears the prosodic accent, which is usually avoided

1. Cf. el que 1, IV A; lo que 1, IV A; cual

for this pronoun¹. Three cases.

661 b:

Son muchos en el mundo, despues que son
 privados,
 { que, do mas tieno deuen tomar, serán
 menguados.
 { do mas tieno deuen tomar ally son
 mas menguados.

Read:

que, do mas tieno deuen tomar, son mas
 menguados².

IV A; el cual, IV A, and lo cual, IV A;
quien¹, IV A.

1. Cf. B.-C., p. 288, 1082.

2. I am aware that this reading involves overflow between the hemistichs. I expect to show, some day, that for the Rimado there is not only over-

759 b:

Por ypoocrita tenia el a Job en su hablar,
comparando lo al junco, que, si el agua
le menguar,
luego es seco e non puede verde mucho
durar.

1061 a:

1^o un árbol verde vemos, que, si fuere cortado,
otra vez rreverdece de rramos muchiguado.

b. Zeugmatic construction. Que serves not only as the subject of the first verb of its clause, but also as an accusative.

I do not find these zeugmatic construc-
tions, of which there are several in

flow from hemistich to hemistich, but from verse to verse and, in one or two cases, from stanza to stanza.

the Pimado ¹ noted anywhere. For que, subject of the first verb, and accusative with the second, one case occurs.

693 b:

Non podria grant tienpo tales cosas contar,
que ^{cada} dia pasan e vemos practicar.

B. Que is an accusative.

For examples of this construction see I B, II B and III B. In Appendix 6, a complete list of all instances in which que is an accusative is given, and from it may be seen that there are 277 such instances. As in the case of subject que ², the number of accusative que greatly exceeds all the other

1. Cf. p. 61 and p. 62.
 Cf. Ba

2. Cf. p. 106

Que 1

accusative adjective relative pronouns taken together¹, the proportion being 277 to 15 (el que 1, none; lo que 1, 1; cual, 5; el cual, 6; lo cual, 2; quien 1, 1).

The following constructions belong under this head.

a. Zeugmatic construction². Que is not only an accusative, but serves also to express another case relation with another verb, the other case relation being por + que. One example.

1. Cf. el que 1, IV B; lo que 1, IV B; cual, IV B; el cual, IV B; lo cual, IV B, and quien 1, IV B.

2. For other examples of zeugmatic construction, cf. p. 107, & also p.

444^xc (The poet is interpreting a passage from Job):

Entiéndese por "senderos", los buenos pensamientos,
por "pisadas" e "rastro", fuertes comencamientos
de pecados que Dios juzga e pone escarmientos,
do nos mas ennadimos millares mas de çiento.

Line c = que Dios juzga y por los cuales
pone escarmientos.

b. Que with the elliptical infinitive.

Type:

350 a:

{ Si touiere el mal fechor algunas cosas que dar,
alguno cosa
luego fallo veynte leyes ----

For a discussion of this construction,
see que 2, IV Ba 2.

c. Que with "conditional infinitive".

One example (?).

174 d:

Entre los mis pecados e mis grandes males
confesaré, Señor, obras espirituales
que son siete por cuenta; aquí porré yo
quales,
que non las conplir omne, son pecados mor-
tales,

here I shall set down which ones,
which (= and these) if a man live not
up to them, are mortal sins! I have
called this construction the condi-
tional infinitive, because it is used
in a conditional sense. Gessner quotes
the following two examples which are
similar, and yet different in that the
infinitive has an article before it and
is clearly used as a noun. The mean-
ing, however, is conditional. "Algu-
nas cosas que el hacellas ó no le seria

de honor o de vituperio".¹ "Una cosa que solo el pensarla le hacia estremecer".² But the only case of an infinitive used without an article in the construction given above, that has come under my notice, is the one just quoted from the Rimado. I am, therefore, not sure that such a construction really exists, especially since the E-reading of this stanza is quite different from the N-reading and does not involve this construction, and does not even involve a relative pronoun. But before giving the E-reading, it will be well to note, that if the construction of the "conditional infinitive" is accepted, we have another instance of que

1. Gessner, p. 465.2. Ibid.

separated from its predicate by an intervening subordinate clause.¹

The E-reading is:

174 d:

Entre los mis pecados e los mis grandes males
confesaré, Señor, quales son spirituales;
dellos que son siete aqui porné yo quales
en los non conplir omne, son pecados mortales.

This reading likewise makes good sense and is metrically unobjectionable. At present, I am unable to decide between the two readings.

d. Que precedes one of its antecedents. One example.

888c (Job's sufferings described):
demás de aquestos dannos que ouo, e quebranto,
la lepra el su cuerpo le cubrió como manto.

1. Cf. p. 106.

The presence of one of the antecedents of the relative after the relative clause is noteworthy. However, the versification is perfect and both manuscripts agree, so that there seems to be no reason for rejecting this construction.

C. Que is the object of a preposition.

Concerning the use of prepositions with relative pronouns, Bello gives, for Modern Spanish, the following rules:

1. With á, de, en in restrictive clauses, use que.
2. With con, que is often used, also el cual, less preferably el que.
3. With por, sin, tras, use either el cual or el que.

4. With polysyllabic prepositions, que is rarely used.

These rules will serve as a standard of comparison between the Modern Spanish usage and that of the Kimado. The prepositions used with que in the Kimado are con, de, en and por. In Appendix 7, I give a complete list of the verses in which que appears as the object of a preposition. From this list it will be seen that the most numerous instances are those with en (36); por follows (27), then de (21), and finally con (19). Que occurs, therefore, 103 times as the object of a preposition, oftener than all the other adjective relative pronouns put together. The proportion is 103 times for que

to 48 times for the other pronouns together¹ (el que 1, 2; lo que 1, 1; cual, 2; el cual, 15; lo cual, 1; quien 1, 27).

I shall now take up the constructions with each preposition.

Con. Bello's statement that con is often used with que is confirmed in the Rimado. A comparison with the other adjective-relative pronouns shows, that con is used oftener with que than with all the others put together. The proportions are 19 for que and 10 for the other pronouns¹ (el que 1, 1; lo que 1, 0; cual, 1; el cual, 4; lo cual, 0; quien 1, 5).

De. The use of de in restrictive clauses belongs under III C and has already

1. Cf. IV b under el que 1, lo que 1, cual, el cual, lo cual, quien 1.

been discussed there¹. De occurs more frequently with que than with all the other adjective-relative pronouns put together,² the proportions being 21 to 13 (el que 1, 1; lo que 1, 0; cual, 0; el cual, 5; lo cual, 1; quien 1, 6).

En. The use of en in restrictive clauses belongs under III C and has been discussed there¹. En occurs more frequently with que than with all the other adjective-relative pronouns put together. The proportions are 36 for que against 6 for the other pronouns combined (el que 1, 0; lo que 1, 0; cual, 1; el cual, 1; lo cual, 0; quien 1, 4). From this enumeration it is apparent that in the Rimado que is

1. Cf. p. 99

2. See note on preceding page.

almost the only relative-pronoun used after en, the most important exception being quien. The 4 times that en occurs with quien, the pronoun has a personal antecedent.¹

Por. Meyer-Lübke states: "on dit toujours aquí jaz el carnero los dos cuernos del qual Quebrantó Alexandre (Alex. 1640) et por el cual afin de le distinguer de porque".² Bello says that in such cases, "es preferible el cual, ó si se quiere, el que", but he quotes "el partido por que me interesso" as correct Modern Spanish.³ To this may be added the following sentence from Menéndez Pidal: "Víctima de sus enemigos ----- escribió en 1471 el libro de las

1. Cf. quien 1, I C. 2. G. L. R., III, p. 695.

3. B.-C., p. 263.

Bienandanzas y Fortunas, donde á vuel-
tas de las aventuras por que pasaron
los príncipes y gentes de las cuatro reli-
giones, ingiere la mayor parte de las
historias patrias."¹

While, then, por + rel. pron. que has
not entirely died out in Modern Span-
ish, it is nevertheless true that the
expression is avoided and occurs
rarely. In the older language, how-
ever, conditions are different. For
the writings of Don Juan Manuel, Dönn-
e remarks: "In der Verbindung mit por
wahrt que häufig seinen Charakter
als Relatiopronomen."²

In the Rimado, there is no tendency
whatever to avoid the use of por before

1. Infantes de Lara, p. 62. 2. Dönn-
e, p. 14.

the pronoun que. On the contrary, it is with que that por is used in an overwhelming majority of instances. More remarkable still, por is used with que having a clausal antecedent 11 times,¹ and por lo cual is not used at all. The proportion por + que to por + any other adjective relative pronoun² is 27 to 5 (el que 1, 0; lo que 1, 1; cual, 0; el cual, 2; lo cual, 0; quien 1, 2), in other words por before que is not only not avoided, but greatly preferred.

For examples of preposition + que cf. I C³ and III C⁴.

1. Cf. p. 52

2. Cf. IV C under el que 1,

lo que 1, cual, el cual, lo cual, quien 1.

3. Cf. p. 43

4. Cf. p. 99

Note. The most remarkable thing about the use of -prepositions before que in the Kimado is the total absence of á. Wiggers states: "Das Fürwort que wird nicht mit á verbunden."¹ This statement is contradicted by Bello's rule which expressly advises the use of que after á in restrictive clauses? Dönnne points to Wiggers's rule as one not followed in Don Juan Manuel, but also quotes an example of á que from Modern Spanish. Wiggers's rule is true only when the antecedent is personal. The following list of examples, besides the one given by Bello², will be sufficient

1. Cf. p. Wiggers, 692 2. B.-C., p. 287.

3. Dönnne, p. 13.

to show that the rule in Wiggers should be changed. This list could easily be increased by dozens of other examples. Cuervo, Dicc. I, p. XIX, middle, and ibid., bottom; II, p. 713²; Knapp, Spanish Grammar, p. 132 (2 examples); Salvá, Dicc., Suplemento, p. 311, s.v. Sodoma; Galdós, Un Voluntario Realista (5th edition, Madrid), p. 44; Galdós, El Audaz (4th edition, Madrid), p. 127; Menéndez Pidal, Los Infantes de Lara, p. 52 and p. 86.

In the writings of Don Juan Manuel, á is used before que even when the antecedent of que is personal¹. The absence of á + que in the Utrera,

1. B. C. p. 107.

1. Donnez, p. 12.

Que 1

is, therefore, surprising. Á occurs in our poem before an adjective - relative pronoun 13 times - 3 times with el cual¹ and 10 times with quien^{1 2} (this does not include á with personal accusative). With quien¹, however, the antecedent in all of the 10 instances is personal.³

The explanation for the absence of á + que¹ is not to be found in the relative adverb, where one might expect to find it. No cases of relative adverb que = á que occur. I have no explanation to offer, except the simple but unsatisfactory

1. Cf. el cual, IV C. 2. Cf. quien¹, IV C.

3. Cf. quien¹, I.

one, of accident.

The following constructions belong under this head.

a. When the antecedent of the relative que and the relative itself are both objects of the same (but not identical) preposition, the preposition is put before the antecedent and is not repeated before the relative.¹ This construction has been common from the earliest times² and is the regular construction to-day, although examples of the "correct" construction may also be found from the earliest times.

1. B.-C., p. 256; Wiggers, p. 94; G. L. R., p. 700.

2. Cf. Marden, p. XLV; Dönnar, p. 14.

to the present day. In the Kimado
6 instances of the regular construc-
tion occur.

266:

Quebranté muchos votos que fize en sazon
que estava en grant cuyta e en grant tribulacion.

540 d:

Non puede el diablo ser nunca morador
{ en casa que ay paz, concordia e buen amor.
do

1375 b:

{ Vimos otrosy el ladron condepnado
{ Vemos

luego en aquel punto que fue crucificado.

This example might also have been
classed under the relative adverb.¹

1. Cf. Dat.

1502 c:

Despues que omne se mira e va considerando,
 sus menquas e pecados todo via alcançando,
 { va, por la grant gracia que Dios le va alunbrando,
 con

{ conoçer commo non es nada e asi va emendando.
 { conoçer que es verdat e asy se va emendando.

466^x b:

----- Adan perdió
 vestiduras de ynocencia en punto que pecó.

As in 1375 b, this que might be put
 under the relative adverb.¹

509^x c (The man of evil intentions is
 always afraid and-):

avon del mal quel fabla, dolor e quebranto
 maja su coraçon con que faze su llanto.

No cases occur, in the Primado in

1. Cf. Dal.

which the preposition is repeated before the relative que.

b. There is one construction whose absence from the Kimado should be mentioned. When the antecedent is not the object of a preposition, and the relative pronoun que is the object of one, the preposition may be placed before the antecedent and omitted before the relative. The antecedent may be the object of a verb, or the subject of its clause, or the predicate after the verb to be. For examples, see Bello¹, Cuervo², and Gessner³. I quote the well-known example given by Bello to make my meaning clearer:

1. B.-C., p. 213 and p. 310. 2. B.-C., Note 138.

3. Gessner, pp. 483-485

"Bien me decía á mí mi corazón
del pie que cojeaba mi señor,"¹

D. Que is a relative adverb.

The term "relative adverb" is used to describe certain loose constructions of the relative pronoun que, and is rather a matter of classification than of historical truth.²

On account of this looseness of construction, classification sometimes becomes difficult. However, the relative adverb does not offer many phases in the Kimado and these phases are classified below.

a. The most common occurrence

1. B.-C., p. 310.

2. Cf. Tobler, I², p. 123 and p. 127.

of the relative adverb is after words denoting a division, or point, of time. In these cases que may denote:

1. The division of time in which something happens; that is, que may be said to = en que. Two examples will suffice. In the first example, it will be noticed that que refers not only to tiempo, but also to espacio e lugar.

19 d:

¿ Señor piadoso, tu quieras perdonar

e me otorga tiempo, espacio e lugar
que a ti pueda servir e a ty solo loar.

149 c:

quando llegare el plazo que alla avemos dir,
vamos apercebidos ---.

The other cases are: 418 d, 681 f b,

775 a, 825 e, 902 b, 1064 a, 1207 d, 1240 d,
1268 d, 1272 b, 1312 d, 1331 d, 392^x d, 469^x e,
556^x d.

The following cases belong here:

α. The que denotes 'time in which'
but is really a cognate accusative.
Three examples.

561^d a:

¿Dó están los muchos annos que avemos durado
en este mundo malo - - - ?

1029 a:

Por vn muy breue tiempo que aqui nos duramos,
con blanduras de carnes nuestras almas car-
gamos.

380^x a:

E por muy breue tiempo quel omne ha de durar, etc.

β. The antecedent is agora. Two ex-
amples.

196 a:

{ Agora el papadgo es puesto en riqueza,
 { quel
 { de le tomar qual quier non toman pereza
 { lo quiera non le toma grant
 { pereza.

Where the E-reading for line a is clearly the better.

924 a:

Amigos, dixo job, agora que vos vedes
 la mi tribulacion ---.

2. Que denotes a period of time since which a thing has, or has not, happened; that is, que may be said to = desde que. Two examples will suffice.

300 b (A merchant is trying to persuade a buyer):

Diz: tengo escarlatas de Brujas e de Mellinas;
 veynte annos ha que nunca fueron en esta

tierra tan finas.

359 b:

Este es vn grant traydor-----
dias ha que lo conosco por omne mal enfamado.

The other cases are: 427a, 440d, 464b,
500b, 722a, 770d, 811b.

b. The que refers to a noun which does
not denote time.

1. que together with a dative personal
pronoun = á quien.¹ I give all the cases
in full.

178a:

Si tu vieres alguno que con tribulacion
le fallestee el esfuerço,-----
esfuerça lo por Dios-----.

303d (Man may consider certain sins
venial, but-).

1. For the same construction, cf. Marden, p. LXV

{ que en las extinciones non es cosa en-
celado.
non es cosa

The E-reading is improbable.

366 a (The sins of the tax-gatherers are deplored):

Ay algunos buenos omnes que les pesa mucho desto.
1342 b:

{ Otrosi de paciència non podrá equalar
 { quién se podría yqualar
 { con aquel sennor Ysaac que le fueron cargar
 { con el santo Ysac
 sobre el su cuello propio lenna para ymolar.

2. que = de que or de quien.¹ Four (?) cases.
583 b:

Del rrey David sabemos que ouo grant poder

1. Cf. Dönne, p. 14.

otros muy grandes principes que solamos leer.

In the second example we have que in the sense of a partitive genitive?

286c:

Escau con el rrey al consejo llegados

{ buenos omnes de villas que ay muchos onrrados.
ha muchos e onrrados.

In the third example, the relative adverb is made clearer by a genitive personal pronoun.

171b:

Oler es vn sentido, si es desordenado,
que se sigue del muchas vezes pecado.

The fourth example is of doubtful value on account of the difference of the manuscripts.

1. Cf. Gessner, p. 461; Wiggers, p. 94.

372d:

asi como rrazonamos por vn omne deseuadado,
 { que dezimos que es manso e mucho asegado.
 do muy

With the N-reading we should have a sentence of peculiar construction: "an easy-going man of whom we say that he is gentle"; with E we must interpret: "in whose case we said that he is, etc."

3. que = en que. Four (?) cases.

In the first example, the relative adverb is made clearer by en + personal pronoun.

156 b:

Muchas vezes, Sennor, algunas cosas vi
 { que despues con pecado en ellas comedy
 e despues

The E-reading makes just as good sense as the N-reading.

The next example offers difficulty.
972 b (este refers to Dios):

Este es el que sacó al pueblo de captiuo
que yazia en Egipto, muy mas muerto
que vivo,
labrando los adobes con trabajo
esquiuo,
triste e desmayado, flaco e algarino.

The proper interpretation of this passage hinges on the word captiuo. Captiuo in Old Spanish has, among other meanings, that of captiverio! This is the meaning which would be most satisfactory here. In case we adopt it, que = en que. But we

1. Cf. Salvoá, Dicc., s.v. captivo; also Biblioteca de Autores Españoles, Vol. LVII, p. 259, 1027 c.

may have in de captivo que a construction similar to the one in "El suelo de Holanda --- de estéril e ingrato que era, se ha convertido en un jardín continuado",¹ except that one would expect more of a conclusion from de captivo que yazia than merely sacó al pueblo. I am inclined to adopt the first of these two interpretations.

In the next example, there arises the question concerning the meaning of que.

626c (The best rule of conduct for kings will be found in the book "In regimine principum" and hence —):

1. Quoted by Bello in B.-C., p. 85.

Non euro de escrivir lo, pues y lo fallarás,
 mejor que lo diria, ally lo tu verás:
 nobles ensennamientos que plazer tomarás,
 { por ende de dezir lo escusado me a verás
 } aorás

It is possible that que is a relative
 adverb here in the sense of en que; but
 I take it rather to be a conjunction in
 the sense of so that, a correlative as
 it were of a tan understood before nobles.

In the last example we have differ-
 ent readings:

416 d (The innocent may suffer through
 no fault of their own, but of
 him who pursues them):

----- e ellos van salvados
 { a otro lugar más noble do más serán preçiados.
 } que serán más preçiados.

The N-reading seems clearly the

Que 1

better, but, for the sake of completeness, I have called attention to the E-reading.

c. tanto que.

That que in this expression, when it means 'as long as' is a relative adverb which goes back to a relative pronoun, will be apparent from the order in which the examples are arranged below.

924 d:

{ contento so con tanto que vos me ensennedes.
consejedes.

Here que is clearly a relative pronoun and the direct object of a verb.

984 c:

----- mas non puedo en tanto
{ quel miedo en mí dubda, rrazonar me por santo.
dura

Here que is a relative adverb equal to en que, as also in the following.

1107 b:

Veo me muy aquejado, dezia Job; en tanto
 { que vos ouiendo fuerças e males e quebranto
 { que vos sufriendo --

non me oye ninguno, e por ende me espanto.

The E-reading is the correct one.

The step from en tanto que to tanto que, as long as, is not a difficult one. Three examples.

106 d (I left the poor man to die of hunger--):
 e dél oue poco duelo -----

tanto que al mi cuerpo cunpla al su plazer.
 pudiese dar plazer.

304 d (Subject of tienen is mercadores):
 e con todos los diablos fecha tienen cofradia,
 tanto que ellos en el mundo trasdoblen la contia.

Here, tanto que shades off into the meaning provided that.

1126 c:

tanto que ellos ayan sus descos conplidos,
poco les viene mientes, si les recrecen ge-
midos.

1. By analogy to tanto que we have quanto que; but the que has no further justification than by analogy! There are two cases in the Rimado. The order in which I give them illustrates the same transition as in the case of que after tanto.

1. Cf. Bello, Poema del Cid, p. 319. For a similar addition of an unnecessary que, cf. Cuervo, Dicc., II, p. 650'.

645^x d:

— alcança esta gloria que el ovo deseado,
e despues va perder quanto que ovo cobrado.

1119 d:

----- e podredes rreyr
despues, si vos pluguiere; yo lo quiero sufrir
quanto que vos quisierdes hablar e departir.

d. Type: por mucho que.

That in a sentence like Por mucho
que ayunes e fagas oracion, --- si paz
en ti no ouieres, estarás en ocasion,
(536a), the por is an original preposi-
tion and the que an original relative
pronoun has been demonstrated for
the French by Tobler¹, and, as usual,
in such a way as to settle the ques-
tion definitely. Haase², while

1. Tobler, II, pp. 20-28. 2. Synt. Franç.

not discussing the subject, gives examples for the seventeenth century French, but puts them under the interrogative pronoun, the reason for which classification I fail to see.

Meyer-Lübke¹, without going into details, sums up the matter for such of the Romance Languages as have this mode of expression. The arguments and developments which Tobler gives apply mutatis mutandis to the Spanish. The examples given below (all that are to be found in the Rimado) are arranged to illustrate the passage from the original construction to the concessive

du XVII^e Siècle, p. 101.

1. L. R., III, p. 710.

and adverbial one.

1. In the following group, por is clearly a preposition, in one of its various meanings, and que is clearly a relative pronoun.

552 c (Man should think of the future life and not indulge in mundane pleasures):

{ por poco placer que ha mucho pesar espera;
con mal

por = in return for.

586 c (The alcaldes should not be poor):

{ ca por diez que sean entre ciento guardados,
por los diez que
serian los nouenta de ligero dannados;

por = for (for every ten who, etc.)

615 c (The king should have good counselors):

ca por buenas cabeças ha todo a pasar,

que antes que determinen loaurán de examinar;

por = through.

766 e (The poet is addressing the Lord):

----- me ouiste comprado
por tu preciosa sangre, que por mi derramaste;

por = with, by means of.

773 a:

por estas maravillas que fiziste, Sennor,
----- vengo yo pecador
a ti pedir merçed;

por = on account of.

798 c, por has the same meaning as
in 773. a.

960 b, similar to 552 c.

960 d, similar to 552 c.

1029 a:

Por un may breue tienpo que aqui nos duramos,

con blanduras de carnes nuestras almas
cargamos;

por = for the sake of.

The other cases offer nothing additional in the way of variation from those given, and so I give the references without further explanation:

1216 b, 1422 c, 1355 c, 1596 d, 341^xb, 380^xa,
401^xc, 479^xa.

2. The concessive meaning is present, but que is still clearly a relative pronoun.

179 d:

ca sy en el tu coraçon el rrencor guardarás,
non te aprouechan bienes, por muchos que farás;

(bienes = good deeds).

261 c (The lords do not leave off demanding taxes-):

non lo dexan por lágrimas que oyan nin gemidos.

420 d:

ca por cierto non cuydes que tu rrecabdarás,

si non sabes qué pides, por bozes que darás.

680 d:

e por mucho que dé nunca aprouechará.

860 d, similar to 680 d.

1035 b:

La buena sapiencia e del justo saber
es por bienes que omne tenga nunca enso-
berueçer.

1432 c, similar to 420 d.

367^x c, similar to 680 d.

641^x d (Subject of beua is el trópico = el
hidrópico):

por mucha agua que beua, aon querria mastazar.

3. The concessive meaning is com-
bined with que, which has become an
adverb.

536 a⁷.

1. Quoted p. 143

1020 b (Man can not understand God's judgments):

El su alto juyzio non es por ti menguado;
por mucho que pesquiras non será alcançado.

1068 c, again mucho modifies the verb.

1153 b (él = dios) (Mucho modifies an adjective):

A él non se compara ningun omne naçido
por mucho que sea de los bienes conplido.

1201 a, Mucho modifies the verb.

1352 a (Mucho modifies an adverb):

Por mucho ascondido que fagas tu pecado,
delante aquel juez non puede ser çelado.

1385 a, Mucho modifies the verb.

422^x a, Mucho modifies the verb.

Such constructions as, por rico que sea, etc., do not occur in the Rimado; that is, the por is followed either by a noun, or by mucho used as an adjective and followed by a noun expressed or

clearly understood, (179d and 641^xd),
or by mucho used as an adverb; in
other words, as far as this construction
in the Rimado is concerned, que may
be a pro-noun or a pro-adverb, but
not a pro-adjective.

e. Que refers to an adverb, or ad-
verbial expression, denoting man-
ner.

5 d:

Aquesta trinidad llamo con grant amor,
que me quiera valer e ser merescedor
de ordenar mi fazienda en todo lo mejor
que á mí conpliere; que so muy pecador.

254 a:

Desta guisa que oydes pasa de cada dia
el pueblo muy lazado -----

313 b:

Asaz oco de perigros en todos nuestros estados

Que 1

de qualquier guysa que sean, asaz son ocasionados.

f. Que is used in a comparison between the antecedent and another object! In the one example occurring in the Kimado, "mis yerros" are compared with those of "otro pecador".

714 f:

ca yo veo mis culpas e mis yerros atales
que de otro pecador atantos non ley.

Notes to Que 1.

Note 1. Doubtful cases.

In the following cases I am in doubt either concerning the meaning of the passage or the function of que.

231 d (The wickedness of the clergy is bring-

1. Cf. Gessner, p. 461.

ing disaster upon us):

ca Dios ya non quiere sofrir tanta maldat;
 {ya mucho ha que consiente por la su piedat.
 } caso que asaz consiente, etc.

Shall we change mucho to muchoa (that is, maldat), or shall we adopt the E-reading? Caso que, in the older language, had the meaning aunque¹; this would not only make good sense, but be more satisfactory than the N-reading even with the change proposed above.

584 d (The judgments of Solomon are praised):
 muchos dellos parescen que oy escriptos son
 { que poder nin rriqueza non trauó la rrazon.
 } non les turbó la rrazon.

1. Cf. Salvaá, Dicc., s.v. caso; also Menéndez y Pelayo, Antología de Poetas Líricos Castellanos, Vol. II, p. 289, adición.

Two possibilities present themselves here: 'Many of these are known which to-day are on record [and deservedly so], for neither power nor wealth disturbed his (read le for les) reason.' Or we may translate: 'Many of them are known which to-day are written [and of] which neither power nor wealth disturbed the reasonableness'; that is, whose reasonableness was not disturbed by wealth or power. The second interpretation seems rather far-fetched, and I am inclined to adopt the first.

714c:

Grave mente pequé en otros muchos males:
 en los siete pecados que se nonbran mortales,
que, si tu piadoso agora non me uales,
 todos podrán dezir que con rrazon cay.

The manuscripts agree. If we accept

the reading given in both of them we should have: 'which, if you do not mercifully aid me now, all will be able to say that I deserved to fall. This construction is so very strained that I am disposed to change que to e, especially since the meaning of the passage is not any clearer, even if we take que in the sense of for.

659^xd (The flesh must be tormented at times to make men think of spiritual things):

ca entender santa escriptura ninguno
non curaria
non por fambre de viandas que algunt
tiempo seria.

The meaning seems to be: 'For nobody would take pains to understand the scriptures (were it) not for a famine

which lasted for some time.' Or perhaps: '(were it) not for a famine from time to time.'

Note 2. Corrupt and obscure passages.

In the following passages the corruptness of the text, or the obscurity of the thought, makes it impossible for me to unravel their meaning, at least for the present. I have thought it better to make this statement, rather than pass the difficulties over in silence. This, too, is the place to state that there may be cases where others will differ from my interpretation. The meanings of que in Spanish are manifold and go back to different etymological origins. And so, in determining

the nature of que, we are not guided, as in the case of quien and el cual, by form, but solely by the function of que in the sentence. Still, excepting in the cases which I have called doubtful, I believe that I have always had good reason for deciding as I have^{decided}. I subjoin a list of the corrupt and obscure passages, in some of which que is probably not a relative pronoun:

220c, 332d, 376a, 376b, 376c, 559c, 1060a, 1194d, 1225b, 1368d, 1540c, 488^xb, 503^xc, 503^xd, 598^xb, 599^xd.

Que 2

(Que is a substantive pronoun)
(Que used as an indirect interrogative
has been excluded).

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

When que is used as a substantive pronoun, its antecedent is always neuter.
For examples, see IV.

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

The influence of the antecedent is nowhere apparent, except in so far as it determines the use of que, for no other neuter substantive pronoun exists in Spanish, except cuanto.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

The clause is always restrictive.¹
For examples see IV.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. Que is the subject of its clause.

No cases occur, and I judge from the silence of the grammarians and from my own experience, that instances of substantive que as a subject do not occur at all in the language. And yet, it seems difficult to understand why sentences like the following should not be possible:

* Non tengo que sea mejor de esto.

B. Que is an accusative.

a. Que with the elliptical infinitive².

¹ Cf. pp. 37-38 ² On the probable origin

I treat under this head not merely substantive que, but also the instances in which the antecedent is expressed¹, because the two constructions are so closely interwoven that it would be difficult and unprofitable to treat them separately.

Gessner says: "Vielfach waltet hier nahe Berührung mit der indirekten Frage ob." That the finite verb may be used instead of the infinitive he also mentions.²

What he does not emphasize, although the matter becomes apparent from his examples, is that frequent

of this construction, cf. B.-C., p. 294; Notas, p. 61 and p. 124.

1. Cf. p. 111 2. Gessner, p. 488.

ly the verb on which the infinitive depends is likewise expressed, so that the infinitive in such cases can not be said to be elliptical.

We have here a mingling of two constructions, one derived from the indirect question and the other a purely relative one. The following examples are arranged in groups to illustrate this statement more clearly.

1. ^{non}The construction goes back to the indirect question. Merely to have a starting-point I begin with an example in which que is clearly an indirect interrogative.

427 b:

agora me parece que non sé que fazer,
which is clearly an indirect question.

568^xc (Excess of virtue may become a vice):

Es y vsar queremos en dar nos a franquia,
luego en nos rrequece la pura rroberia;
(Read: rrecresce)

para buscar que demos de mal o qualquier via,
catamos e rrobamos con muy grant osadia.

Here, we are a little farther away from the indirect question with a finite verb in place of a possible infinitive.

400 a (The poet penitently confesses and prays for mercy):

Enon sé, Sennor, otra arma que tome¹
en tal sazon.

1. Janer's reading, tomé, is manifestly wrong.

sinon lagrimas de sangre - - - - -

This example might seem to be a relative construction, but it is more probable that we have here a case of an interrogative adjective put into relative form, rather than an original relative¹; so that the original sentence was:

*e non sé, Sennor, qué otra arma tome
en tal sazon, etc.*

We are, then, again on the border line of the indirect question, but not quite so near as in the previous example, at least as far as appearances go.

1. For a masterly presentation of this phenomenon, cf. B.-C., *Notas*, pp. 126-128.

333a :

{ Non ha que diga el cuytado ca non
tiene coraçon
Non sabe que, etc.

Here, we have in the two manuscripts an interchange of the construction under discussion and of that to be spoken of in 3.

2. The construction is clearly relative.

350 a (Give me money and I shall find laws enough to get you out of trouble):

{ Si touiere el mal fechor algunas
cosas que dar,
alguna cosa
luego fallo veynte leyes, etc.

577 d:

ca el tal por su culpa en yerro va caer

{ que le será demandado sin al que
 rresponder.
 sin al rresponder.

The E-reading is clearly wrong.
 In this example the antecedent
 is al.

338 b (The nobles desire war, because
 it is less expensive to feed
 the soldiers in the enemy's
 country):

ca en otras tierras llanas asaz fallan
que comer

216 b (The priesthood does not do its
 duty, but looks after other
 things):

Mas los nuestros perlados - - - - -
 asaz han que fazer, por la nuestra ventura.

In the last example, we closely
 approach the construction, tengo

unas cartas que escribir, in which the idea of duty becomes apparent, which a change in the order of words, tengo que escribir unas cartas, emphasizes still more. (Cf. our English, I have a^{letter} to write, and I have to write a letter). Thence to tengo que salir is not a difficult step.¹

3. The construction is clearly substantive.

333 a²

443 d (A petitioner is waiting to see the king):

{ que aqui moraré esperando que entienda
pero

{ él comme le serui aon que non tengo que espienda.

{ el rrey comme lo serui mas non tengo quien me
defienda.

1. Cf. B.-C., Notas, p. 124. 2. Quoted p. 163

Both readings offer metrical difficulties. The context calls clearly for the meaning expressed by N, for the speaker has been complaining of the bribes which he has to give the door-keepers.

Here, as in 333a, we have a finite verb in the dependent clause.

464a:

{ Sennores digo nontengo ya que pueda spender.
 { Sennores yo digo nontengo ya que esponder.

Read:

Digo nontengo ya que pueda esponder.

Here, the verb on which the infinitive depends is expressed.

In the following example, we have the infinitive construction and the construction with the finite verb in one and the same sentence.



681^K b (The poet warns favorites against depending on wealth that does not belong to them):

Quando se reconhece, el algo es ya gastado,
nin tiene á que tornar nin que faga el cuystado.

In the next and last example, we have the infinitive construction pure and simple.

353 d:

{ e puedo hablar en esto, ca en ello toue,
que fazer
abré que ver

The examples quoted in a are all that occur in the Kimado belonging under this head.

b. Que not with the elliptical infinitive or any construction resembling it.

624^xd:

Esta costumbre cierto todos los malos han

que tienen que los otros nunca lo entenderán
 e que es bueno e loado que ellos hablarán.

There is not a shadow of an indirect question about this que; nor is it possible to take it as a conjunction. There is, however, a possibility of emending to lo que ellos hablarán. As we have only one manuscript here, the example must be taken with caution.

C. Que is the object of a preposition.

Substantive que occurs in the Rimado with three prepositions: á, con, por. As in B a, we have either a finite verb or an elliptical infinitive.

With á:

681^Kb¹.

1. Quoted p. 167.

With con:

680 b (Let the king not make too great demands on the purse of his people and be grateful for what they give):

{ Sy oy si non cras el su grito terruá
cras el sobdito le ternán

{ con que syrua al sennor e nunca cansará.
cansarán.

The rime-words for c and d in both manuscripts are enojará and aprouechará).

The N-reading is nonsense; the E-reading gives the clue. I read:

Sy oy si non cras el súbdito terruá
con que syrua al sennor e nunca cansará;
that is, 'Sooner or later the subject will have the wherewithal to serve his lord, etc.'

With por:

417 b:

Los chiquillos infantes que Herodes mató
poca culpa tenían por que los destruyó.

The por que here seems to stand for de la cosa por la cual. The construction is somewhat peculiar, but the manuscripts agree.

592^xa:

Cierto es que non pecó por que sufriese tanto
de amargura Job con tan cruo espanto.

Again, we have a peculiar construction. The meaning is clear enough: 'Job did not sin to such an extent that for it he should suffer, etc.'

632^xc (Bildad has been reproaching Job and
the poet is commenting):

Asy Bildat agora, oyendo padecer
a Job tantas penas, queria ensoberuescer,
deziendo quel fiziera por que con tal poder
era de Dios llagado, por el su merescer.

Here, por que = algo por lo cual, a construction such as one would expect, and which is parallel to that in 680 b¹ (con que syrua). The use of the indicative in the present example does not affect the parallelism.

Note. The following two examples offer difficulties.

58c (The poet is discussing the ten commandments):

La muger del próximo el dezeno defiende;
 será de grant ventura el que lo bien entiende
 { se lo guarda sienpre, non faga por que emiende
 guarde sienpre e non faga
 en el fuego durable, que sienpre se ençiende.

Line c offers various difficulties. The meter of the first hemistich is faulty,

1. Quoted p. 169.

and the difference between the two manuscripts is all the more noteworthy as neither reading is satisfactory. I propose:

e que lo guarde sienpre, non faga por que
emiende

As far as por que is concerned, we should have a case similar to that of 632^xc¹ 678^xc (Job answers the reproaches of his friends):

Aon dezia Job: contra mi vos alçades,
e con vuestros de nuestros mucho me acusa-
sades.

esto faze soberuia por que me manzillades;
estó tan tribulado, pues malo me juzgades.

The meaning may be: 'Pride [the very thing] for which you blacken

my character causes you to do this.' Or we may translate: 'Pride causes you to do this, for you are blackening my character [and not giving me consolation].' Or also: 'Pride causes this: why you blacken my character', that is, the reason why you blacken my character is because prides influences you. — I am unable to decide. The corresponding biblical passage, Job, Chaps. XVI and XVII, sheds no light on this question.

El que and Aquel que.

It is necessary to explain why these formulae are treated separately from que. In a certain sense el que and aquel que may be considered as relative pronouns, as they are frequently the equivalent of the substantive quien in Modern Spanish.¹ From the equations el que = quien and aquel que = quien, it should follow that el que = aquel que; and this is often the case, although as Cuervo remarks aquel que is slightly more emphatic.²

A comparison between the manu-

1. Cf. B.-C., p. 90 and p. 275.

2. Cuervo, Dicc., I, p. 591.²

script-readings of the Rimado reveals a similar state of affairs for the earlier period of the language¹. The scribe of one manuscript writes one of these formulae and the other writes one of the other two. Sometimes the meter is affected by this substitution, so that it is possible to determine the correct reading. Sometimes the meter is not affected and it becomes difficult to establish the text. It is this interchangeableness of aquel que, quien, and el que in the Rimado which has caused me to treat aquel que and el que separately from que.

1. For el que = quien in Old Spanish, cf. also Marden, p. XLV.

^{El que}
and Aquel que

For the Rimado - manuscripts the conditions are as follows:

a. Aquel que and quien are interchanged.

594 b:

En la vna balança la justicia terrná
{ con la qual el condepne aquel que mal fará,
a quien

where it is evident that, on account of the meter, aquel que (= a aquel que) is the better reading.

b. El que and quien are interchanged.

182 c:

De cada dia fides a dios -----
que ----- quiera perdonar,
{ asi como tu perdonas a quien te fue errar
al que

where a quien and al que are metrically equivalent.

255 d:

{ non me lo logrará quien fuere rrobador
 el que

The meter demands the N-reading, unless we read: --- el que fuer rrobador, but as both manuscripts have fuere, such a reading does not seem advisable.

469 d¹

475 b.

----- su pena tiene crecida
 { quien en la corte del rrey ha de andar a
 buscar vida.
 { los que en la corte del rrey andan bus-
 cando su vida.

It is not necessary to go into all the difficulties which this line presents.

1. Quoted under quion 2, IV. A. 6.

197

El que
and Aquel que

for our present purposes it suffices to point out that quien en and los que en are metrically equivalent.

479c:

{ quien trae la vianda o el su tajador
 el que trae la vianda dentro en el tajador
por tal cabo alli llega que non puede peor.

The meter evidently demands quien.

515 b (la refers to alcavala):

{ e al que la furtare ponen le muy grant pena
 e a quien

Al que and a quien are metrically equivalent.

538 c:

Señor, tu perdona a mi muy pecador
asi como yo perdono a quien me fizo error.

al que

The meter gives no clue to the correct reading.

562 a:

{ Non está bien seguro el que asi ha de caer
quien

Again, the meter gives no clue, as el que asi and quien asi are metrically equivalent.

562 b:

nin deue ser alegre el que tanto ha de temer,
quien

The meter gives no clue, since alegre el que and alegre quien are metrically equivalent.

608 d:

{ el que non le amase que le pueda temer.
e quien amara

Again el que and e quien are metrically equivalent.

1269 a:

{ Otrosi es nescesario al que ha de gouernar.
a quien

Here the meter calls for the N-reading. In these eleven examples (all that occur), no particular principle of selection seems to operate. Sometimes N has quien where E has el que; sometimes the reverse is the case. Sometimes quien is the preferable reading, sometimes either quien, or el que, is admissible. It will be noticed, however, that in no case is the relative part of the formula other than subject. This statement will be discussed later.¹

c. Aquel que and el que are interchanged.

131 d:

1. Cf. Quien², introductory remarks.

182

El que
and Aquel que

and a aquel que en are metrically equivalent.

1474a:

{ Ca de aquel que benigna mente a todos
nos crió
e del que benigna, etc.

Read:

Del que benigna mente, etc.

Again, it is evident, as in the case of quien and el que, that some scribe, or scribes, easily substituted one formula for the other and that sometimes aquel que is the preferable reading, sometimes el que, sometimes either is admissible.

Note. Gessner states: "In der Formel 'derjenige welcher' wird das Determinativ wie heute so auch altspan. vor-

zugsweise durch el, aquel ausgedrückt;
doch übernimmt nicht selten auch este,
aqueste, ese diese Funktion".¹

This is not true for the Kimado, in
which aquel and el are the only deter-
minative demonstratives used in this
formula.

1. Gessner, p. 467, bottom. Cf. also p. 468
top for examples.

El que

The words el que may be used in Spanish with three meanings.

1. El que is a relative pronoun pure and simple and does not include the antecedent within itself. El is the definite article. It is equivalent to el cual!

151 d:

ca los cinco sentidos non deuo yo olvidar,
los que por muchas vezes me fizieron pecar.

936 c:

{ e la mi grant flaqueza con la qual yo nascí,
la que

{sy la tu acusas e ¿ qué será de mi?
ay

I shall call this use of el que, el que 1.

1. Cf. Gessner, p. 456.

El que

2. El que is used in the sense of the general formula, he who, the person who. El is the antecedent of que.

58 b:

será de grant ventura el que lo bien entiende

219 c:

quales menistros tiene el que por nos murió,
verguença es de dezir lo ---.

I shall call this use of el que, el que 2.

3. El que is used in the sense of that which; that is, el is a demonstrative pronoun standing for a definite noun understood, and mentioned before.

644 d:

Por ende nos deuemos muy mucho nos guardar
{ que luego al comienço començemos de avisar
pensemos
los perigros que nasçen de tan alto lugar

El que

e los que adelante se podrían levantar.

Here, los que = los [perigos] que.

301^xb:

las cosas que pasaron, cierto es que ya non son
las que son por venir ---.

Here, las que = las [cosas] que.

I shall call this use of el que, el que 3.

Note. Of the uses above enumerated el que 2 can be in some cases replaced by quien¹. El que 1 is felt as one word, just as el cual is so felt. El que 3 is, then, the only combination of el and que which can not be replaced by one word, or is not

1. Cf. -pp. 176-180; also el que 2, introductory remarks; and Wiggers, p. 96, 110.

felt as one word. But in view of the fact that el que 3 constitutes only a small part of the number of times that el que occurs, I have thought it best, for the sake of convenient reference, not to detach it from the other cases of el que.

El que 1

(Adjective relative pronoun)

Gessner in treating of this form of el que says: "Es ist nicht wesentlich von el cual verschieden".¹ Bello remarks: "Antes era rarísimo el uso de el que, la que en el sentido de el cual, la cual; á no ser en el genero

1. Gessner, p. 456.

neutro".¹ Donne does not mention this relative pronoun and none of the sentences quoted by him, under the head of relative pronoun, contain it. One would therefore expect to find few examples, if any, in the Rimado. Such indeed is the case, there being, at the most six examples. With the doubtful instance 936 c² subtracted, there are five. They are all quoted under IV.

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

A. When el que 1 is the subject of its clause.

a. The antecedent is a person.

1277 b³, 1348 b³.

1. B.-C., p. 90, footnote. 2. Quoted in IV C.

3. Quoted in IV A.

b. The antecedent is a thing.

151 d¹, 549 c¹.

B. When el que 1 is an accusative.

No instances occur.

C. When el que 1 is the object of a preposition.

Two instances occur. In both of these the antecedent is a thing.

936 c², 612^x d².

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

The only thing noteworthy is the fact that the antecedent affects the gender and number of el que. This is so simple a phenomenon that it need not be dwelt upon, but can be observed in the examples quoted

1. Quoted in IV A. 2. Quoted in IV C.

under IV A and IV C.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

A. When el que 1 is the subject of its clause.

All the clauses are explanatory. There are four instances: 151 d¹, 549 c¹, 1277 b¹, 1348 b¹.

B. When el que 1 is an accusative.
No instances occur.

C. When el que 1 is the object of a preposition.

Two instances. One clause is restrictive, 612^x d²; the other explanatory, 936 c².

1. Quoted under IV A. 2. Quoted under IV C.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. El que 1 is the subject of its clause.

Four cases.

151 d:

ca los cinco sentidos non deuo yo olvidar,
los que por muchas vezes me fizieron
pecar.

549 c (Cast from you the "poison" of
worldly desires):

{ Si tal venino tirares, tu alma folgará
tiras
{ por cobrar noble gloria sienpre deseará
gloria que sienpre durará
{ la que nunca fallescio nin nunca fallescerá,
{ lo que fallescer
e por poco seruicio mucho bien cobrará.

I read:

Si tal venino tiras, tu alma folgará
por cobrar noble gloria, que sienpre durará,

following is to be noted. In 151d the meter would not have permitted los cuales, or the simple que. For 1277b, it will be noticed that in the following line qual quiera is used, and for 1348 b that el qual is used in the following line. In both cases by the use of el que repetition of sound is avoided which would have occurred if el cual had been used, while here too for metrical reasons the simple que was impossible. For 549c I see no special reason for the use of la que, unless it be that given by Gessner for the use of el que generally: "Gern steht el que, wenn der Satz an einen vorhergehenden Relativsatz geschlossen werden soll".¹

¹ Gessner, p. 457.

El que I

B. El que I is an accusative.

No instances occur.

C. El que I is the object of a preposition.

Two cases.

936 c:

{ e la mi grant flaqueza con la qual yo nascei
la que

{ sy la tu acusas e; qué será de mi?
ay

The different readings of the two manuscripts make this example a doubtful one.

612^x d:

El esperar del justo atiende el señor
e por la su bondat que tirase el dolor
del humanal linaje, e aquel grant error
del que por la su culpa fuere merescedor.

75 d^o (The evils of avarice are described).

{ el que tomara su vinna al pobre seruidor.
que

que tomara su vinna al pobre servidor.

Ca en quanto desanpara desta vida
presente
los bienes temporales, muy mas rrejo
se siente

{ para cobrar los bienes de los que les
absente
de los quales en
absente

{ estaua, non alcançando commo era meresciente
estando non alcançaria commo, etc.

Although the last line is not clear to me, it is quite probable that the third line must read:

para cobrar los bienes de los quales ab-
sente.

El que 2.

(El que is equivalent to a substantive relative).

Wiggers classifies this use of el que under the substantive relative¹ and with some show of reason, for el que is frequently interchangeable with substantive quien, though not always.² Wiggers says: "quien, Plural quienes vereinigt in sich die Begriffe welche in el que durch zwei Wörter ausgedrückt werden".³

Bello states: "En lugar de las ex-

1. Wiggers, p. 96, 11.

2. The conditions under which quien and el que are interchangeable are discussed under quien 2, introductory remarks.

3. Wiggers, p. 96, 11.

presiones el que, la que, los que, las que, ya forman dos palabras ó una sola, empleamos muchas veces el sustantivo quien, quienes cuando el relativo se refiere á persona ó cosa personificada."¹

While, then, el que is the equivalent of a substantive relative in that it is often equivalent in meaning to substantive quien, it is not a substantive relative

1. B.-C., p. 90. By el que forming two words, Bello means el que 2; by el que used as one word, el que 1. His statement is not strictly accurate, for while it is true that quien may be used for el que 1, it is not the substantive quien, but the adjective quien.

por príncipe onrrado e de buen parescer.

1289c:

Esto es muy grant soberuía omne non

entender

commo Dios es piadoso en todo su grant
poder,

{ e a los que a el se torruan commo les
suele valer.

{ a todos los que a el se, etc.

The meter clearly forbids the
E-reading.

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

From the classification followed
in this dissertation¹, it is appar-
ent that in el que 2 the antecedent
is always personal.

1. V. pp. 184-186

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

A. When the que of el que is the subject of its clause.

Generally the verb in an el que-clause is in the third person. There are two exceptions:

a. The plural, los que, may be followed by a verb in the first plural when the speaker wishes to express the idea of those of us who. Three cases in the Kimado.

349 b:

Por los nuestros pecados en esto fal-
lesçemos

Los can cargan de justicia en algunt
logar tenemos

los que cargo de justicia en algunt lugar
tenemos

si algunt tienpo acaesçe que alguno en-
forçue mos

festo es por que es pobre o por que loados
 seremos.
 e que loados
 seremos.

It is evident that line b in N
 is corrupt. Can, of course, stands
 for que han, but even with this
 explanation the N-reading is im-
 possible. The E-reading gives
 the correct meaning, and, although
 the hemistichs have seven sylla-
 bles, the rime calls so clearly for
 the first plural of the verb tener,
 that it is not necessary for our
 present purpose to settle the
 question of prosody.

551 b:

Agora es el tiempo de llorar los pecados,
 pedir a dios merced los que somos errados.

1392 a:

{ Los que en la culpa de Dios desconcor-
damos
e los que
si quiera en la pena con el nos sostenga-
mos.

The meter demands the E-reading.

b. When the antecedent (in this case el) is the predicate after a subject pronoun of the first, or second person, the verb in the relative clause usually, but not always, agrees in person with the subject pronoun to which the antecedent refers.¹ For el que there are two cases in the

1. Cf. p. 62 ; Rom. Gram., III, p. 372; Wiggers, p. 214; G. L. R., III, p. 701; Gessner, p. 471.

936 b:

The meter demands the E-reading.

tu solo, Señor, eres el que me acorrerá.

1. Quoted p. 62

over, the verb does not appear in *rime*. There we found the verb of the relative clause agreeing with the subject pronoun of the principal clause. For the Rimado, it may be said, therefore, the evidence though scant points to the rule given by the grammarians¹. The studies of Dönné and Gräfenberg do not touch this point; nor do Bello and Cuervo.

B. When the *que* of *el que* is an accusative.

There is nothing noteworthy.

C. When the *que* of *el que* is the object of a preposition.

In one instance the antecedent is repeated in the relative clause by means

1. For references cf. p. 203, footnote.

of the personal pronoun le.

394 a:

{ Al que en este mundo el bien nunca le fal,
 { Aquel que
 { nin pie le entropieça nin nunca siente mas mal
 { syente mal
 non es buena salut, esta es grave sennal.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

The clauses are all restrictive. The arguments by which it has been shown that the clauses of substantive relatives are restrictive¹, apply to the clauses introduced by el que 2.

Note. Under quien 2, III b are treated the so-called si quis - clauses, and it is there explained why this set of

1. Cf. pp. 29-30

clauses is discussed under quien 2 and under no other relative pronoun.

There are, however, two instances of el que 2-clauses which might be taken for si quis-clauses. If they were such, a separate division would have been made for them under this head, just as a separate division is made for si quis-clauses under quien 2, III.

But since it will be seen that the two el que 2-clauses referred to are not si quis-clauses, they are treated in this note. The two instances are:

913 a (Elifaz's vision as described in the fourth chapter of Job is set forth). To make clear the connection between stanza 913 and what goes before, I give first stanza 912; le in the first

line refers to God.

912:

Cata que los que le siruen, maguera celestiales
pecaron e erraron, queriendo ser iguales;
e de los sus altos cielos en penas inferrnales
cayeron a do yazen, sufriendo muchos males.

913:

Pues el que los sus ángeles falló desconoscidos
errados e soberuios e en grant maldat caydos,
¿qué cuydas que farán los pobres doloridos
que moran en las casas de lodo aborridos?
morran

The only difference between the two manuscripts is that indicated in line d of stanza 913. Morran is evidently a mistake for moran. As the sentence now stands the clause beginning with el que has no syntactical relation with the rest of the sentence. Moreover, even if we should interpret the clause as

a si-quis-clause, the sentence would be meaningless. And yet the meaning intended is clear enough: 'If God found his angels wanting, what can be expected of mortals?' I therefore propose for line a:

Pues que Él los sus angeles falló desco-
noscidos.

The other el que 2-clause referred to above is in:

64 3^a a:

El que faze mal e se enbuelue en el pecado,
es poner pies en rred e nunca es enojado
nin dello nunca se farta nin querria
ser tirado;
las mantas de la rred lo tienen muy trauado.

Here, the el que-clause has no syntactical connection with first verb of line b, but is syntactically con-

needed with the second verb in line b and with farta and querria of line c. Such a construction seems entirely improbable. I propose to read:

Pues el que faze mal, se enbuelue en pecado, pone sus pies en rred, etc.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. The que of el que is the subject of its clause.

Three examples of this simple construction will suffice.

31 b:

el que asi lo faze tu gracia le mantiene.

47 d (The pecado referred to is fornicio):

pecado es muy suzio e acorta les las vidas a los que en el caen ---.

121 a:

Los que los sus pecados no quieren confesar

1880

A full list of all the examples occurring in the Rimado is given in Appendix 8, from which the number of such instances will be seen to be 202.

B. The que of el que is an accusative.

This construction is so simple that three examples will suffice.

137 a:

Non oue piedat del que vi en prision

388 a (The poet is addressing the Lord):

{ En muchas maneras penas los que quieres
castigar.
maneras al que

1323 a:

El los que la disciplina aqui faze ser punidos tanto mas libres a dios los presenta ofrezidos.

The other instances are: 387c¹, 391d¹, 736a, 803e, 1202c, 1587a, 451^xd, 703^xe, 705^xb. There are twelve in all. It will be noticed that there is a very great difference between the number of examples coming under this head and of those coming under A. Inasmuch as the que in el que 2 always refers to a personal antecedent, this difference in favor of subject que is not hard to explain, since persons are much more likely to be active than passive agents. Cf. a similar condition under que 1².

1. Quoted p. 181

2. See p. 43

a. Zeugmatic construction.¹ The que of el que serves as the object of one verb and as the subject of another.

736a (The poet is addressing the Virgin):

Bendito es el que ayudase en ti tiene speranza.

C. The que of el que is the object of a preposition.

The extent to which el que 2 is felt as one word, besides its equivalence to substantive quien², is illustrated by the rule, which holds good for the language generally, that no preposition is placed between the el and the que. If the el and the que both depend on the

1. For other zeugmatic constructions, cf. p. 108 and

2. Cf. p. 197

p. 110.

same preposition, the preposition is used with the antecedent only, which is the construction commonly used with que, no matter what the antecedent may be.¹ If, however, the antecedent and the relative in el que 2 are dependent upon different prepositions, ~~of~~ if the antecedent is not dependent on a preposition and the relative is so dependent, el is usually replaced by aquel and the relative by quien.² This, too, is one of the differences between el que 2 and el que 3; for with el que 3 a preposition may intervene between the el and the que, as is apparent

1. Cf. p. 125

2. Cf. Wiggers, pp. 77-78; Ramsey, p. 239.

from the following sentence: "Este
potro es el de que le he hablado a V."

From the above, it is evident that
the el and que of el que 2 are never
separated, and that que can be the
object only of a preposition placed
before the antecedent el. In the Ri-
mado there are two cases.

394 a:

{ Al que en este mundo el bien nunca le fal,
{ Aquel que

{ nin pie le entropieça, nin nunca siente
{ mas mal,
{ syente mal
non es buena salut, esta es graue sennal.

1123 b:

Dize aqui Sant Gregorio que en esto non ha

1. Taken from Ramsey, p. 228.

dudaça:

al que en este mucho crece mucho la
buen andaça

(Read: mundo)

que los omnes sospechen que muy ayna
alcaça

enojos e pesares, tristura e tribulaça.

The following constructions belong here:

a. Zeugmatic construction.¹ The que serves as the object of a preposition and likewise as the subject of a verb. One instance, 394a, quoted above. The que of al que is the object of the preposition, as was shown immediately above, and the prepositional phrase to which it belongs is to be

1. For other zeugmatic constructions, cf. p. 108, p. 110, and p. 213

construed with fal, in line a, and with entropieça, in line b; but at the same time the que is the subject of siente in line b.

b. The que is the object of a preposition and attraction of the antecedent takes place.

In the case of que 1, we have found that the construction, in which the preposition governing the relative pronoun is placed before the antecedent, even when the antecedent is not the object of a preposition, is totally lacking in the Kimado!

This construction does occur with el que 2, as might be expected from the closeness of relation between antec-

1. Cf. p. 128

dent and relative in el que 2. Since the el and the que can not be separated, it follows that when the antecedent is not the object of a preposition and the relative is the object of a preposition, the writer must either have recourse to the construction aquel + preposition + quien¹, or must adopt the construction under discussion. One case in the Rimado: 1123 b.²

The antecedent of que is the subject of alcansa in line c, yet the preposition is placed before this antecedent.

D. The que of el que 2 is a relative adverb.
One case.

1. Cf. p. 214

2. Quoted, p. 215

764c (Hypocrites love company):

ea los que ven a ellos sus maneras parecer
aquellos quieren e aman e loan su entender.

The que is here equivalent to a possessive genitive, or rather adjective, cuyo. Ellos is used in a loose way for á sus maneras, and the whole sentence in Modern Spanish would be:

Y á aquellos cuyos maneras ven parecer á las suyas quieren, etc.

El que 3.¹

(El is a demonstrative pronoun referring to a specific antecedent already mentioned).

El que 3 occurs eight times in the Kimado. See IV.

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

In the Kimado the antecedent is always a thing. For examples, see IV. This is remarkable, since there is no good reason why this construction should not occur with a personal antecedent.

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

There is nothing noteworthy.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

The clauses are all restrictive. This is in the nature of the case, since an el que 3-clause is always used to distinguish an entity from another entity of the same class. Any example under IV will illustrate this statement.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. The que of el que 3 is the subject of its clause.

There are six instances in the Rimado.
644 d¹.

1131 b:

¿Qué bienes pueden ser, nin quanta bien-
andaça,
los que asy peressen con mucha tribulaça?

T. Quoted, p. 185

1213 b:

Si bien considerares, quatro virtudes son
las que logar tenian en este santo varon.

1263 b:

Entre muchas virtudes que este justo auia
la que era mayor - - - - -
era la paciencia - - - - -.

299^xd (su refers to dios):

- - - - - ca la su muy grant bondat
non juzgaria otra cosa sy non la que fuese
verdat.

301^xb¹.

B. The que of el que 3 is an accusative.
Two instances.

1214 c (bienes = good deeds):

Enos sienpre deuemos mucho considerar
quantos fueron los bienes que dexamos de
obrar,

1. Quoted p. 186

que non los que fazemos - - -.

1293 c (The poet has just asked a question and says):

{ non es aqui otra rrespuesta salvo la que Helin
quiso dar.
la qual quiso dar.

{ que Dios su rostro esconde ninguno non lo
puede catar.
e sy Dios su rostro esconde non ay quien lo
pueda catar.

Whatever may be decided about the meter here, it is clear that, as far as the relative pronoun is concerned, la que is the correct reading, since la qual makes no sense.

Note to el que 3. It may seem remarkable that no case of el que 3 in the masculine singular occurs in the

Rimado. Such a sentence as: 'Este libro y el que leímos ayer son muy interesantes', has nothing in it to offend a Spanish ear. However, when we remember the very small number of times that any forms of el que 3 occur (eight in all), the absence of the masculine singular becomes less noteworthy. There are three cases in the Rimado, which at first glance may seem to belong under this head, but on closer examination they will be found to belong under el que 2, where they have been included.

576 c:

Segunt dice Aristoteles nunca dará gran don
el ombre que es pobre, e parecee rrazon:
ca el que non touiere para sy la rrazon

non-puede limosnar, nin dar consolacion.

That the el of el que does not refer to onbre, in the previous line, is proved by the fact that we may substitute quien for el que and not alter the meaning of the sentence, which evidently is: 'He who has not', etc. That quien can not be used for el que 3, even when the el refers to a personal antecedent and the que is a subject, will become apparent at once from the following sentence: 'Este soldado y el que nos habló ayer son hermanos'. In this sentence substitution of quien for el que would scarcely make sense.

605 b:

{ Algun príncipe muy grande, cierto será
grande dicen, cierto será
el que tal embaxada ourrada enbiará.

Here, again, we may substitute quien for el que. It may be argued that el refers back to príncipe, but the meaning is not that the prince who sends such an embassy must be a great prince, but rather: 'He who sends such an embassy must be a great prince, ruler, king, emperor, etc.'

1456 d:

Al contrario de aquesto es grant consolacion de oyr buenas palabras e el su coraçon se amansa e apronecha con tal rreuelacion quando omne predica al que ha deuocion.

The E-reading is:

Al contrario desto es grant consolacion, quando omne predica al que ha deuocion, de oyr buenas palabras e el su coraçon se amansa e apronecha con la tal entencion.

The idea of the clause, quando omne

predica al que ha de boçion, is not exactly quando omne predica al omne que ha de boçion, it is a little more general, and el que corresponds rather to á quien. However, the dividing line between the two meanings is not sharply defined in this case, and we have here a sentence in which the uses of el que 2 and el que 3 are almost blended in the same words. El que 2 refers to a general antecedent, el que 3 to a specific one. In this sentence, however, omne has almost the force of French on, and hence a demonstrative referring to it has a vague general meaning. The meaning of the sentence is almost exactly reproduced by the English: When a man

preached to one who, etc.

Aquel que.

Aquel que is used in the Rimado only with the force of substantive el que (never with the force of el que 3). The equation aquel que = el que is not perfect, for the language in general, for aquel que is always slightly more emphatic than el que 1. Still on p. 100¹⁸¹ we have seen that the difference is often so slight that it does not prevent the scribes from interchanging el que and aquel que.

From a metrical point of view there is an important difference between aquel que and el que: el que is never, in the Rimado, di-

1. Cf. Cuervo, Dicc., I, p. 591; bottom.

Aquel que

divided into two parts by a cesura;
aquel que sometimes is so divided.

Examples for aquel que are:

911a¹.

1037 b:

Aon dezia Sofar: yo veo aqui al
que la casa de aquel/que sienpre usa mal
abonda de rriquezas ---.

1443 b:

--- esta tal rrogativa
se entiende por aquellos/que erraron
por la via
de bien biuir ---.

It is of interest to note that in N
the cesura is indicated for these ver-
ses, as it is for all verses.

In one instance the aquel is at

1. Quoted under IV B.

the end of a verse and que at the beginning of the next verse.

628 d:

En lago de leones estava Daniel

----- e acorrió le aquel
que acorre en las cuytas a su siervo fiel.

But this separation of aquel and que goes still farther in cases where metrical considerations do not enter at all. This is true not only for the Kimado, but for the language generally.¹ It will be noticed, however, that a preposition never comes between aquel and que, or rather that in such cases the que is replaced by quien². The instances in which

1. Cf. Cuervo, Dicc., I, p. 572'. 2. Cf. p. 214 and quien!, Ia.

Aquel que

other words intervene between aquel and que in the Primado are:

1203 a:

Aquel es justo e bueno que cata piedat.

1328 a:

Aquel parece a Dios que quando es mayoral
osa bien e syn soberuia e non cata mal formal.

Note. The combination todo aquel que, masculine or feminine, singular or plural, does not occur in our poem.

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

It is always personal.¹

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

A. When the que of aquel que is

1. Cf. el que 2, I, p. 200

Aquel que

the subject of its clause.

Nothing noteworthy occurs.

B. When the que of aquel que is
an accusative.

In one instance the antecedent is repeated by means of a personal pronoun with the second verb of the relative clause.

387 b !

C. When the que of aquel que is the
object of a preposition.

In one instance the antecedent is repeated in the relative clause by means of the personal pronoun le.

394 a².

1. Quoted under IV B.

2. Quoted p. 206

Aquel que

III. The Nature of the Clause.

It is always restrictive. What was said under el que ² on the nature of the clause¹, applies mutatis mutandis to the clauses with aquel que.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. The que of aquel que is the subject of its clause.

Three examples will suffice.

150 b:

E vamos sin vergüenza las nuestras cuentas
dar
{ a aquel que sin engaño las sabrá bien
tomar.
{ aquel que

The N-reading is correct.

289 b:

Otrosi al consejo deuen sienpre llamar a aquellos que sopieren en tal caso fablear.

401 b:

Pongo por abogada a tu madre Santa Maria, aquella que del mundo fue acorro e luz del dia.

In Appendix 9, I give a complete list of the cases coming under this head. From this list it will be seen that the number of instances is fifty.

B. The que of aquel que is an accusative.

There are five instances in the Rimado.

387 b:

Commo muy justo juez enbias el tu castigo sobre aquel que tu mas amas e le tienes por amigo.

{ aquel que tu nunca vesitas cuento lo por
enemigo.
{ al que tengo

391 d¹⁰.

911a:

Habló me luego aquel que yo non conoscy.

276^x b:

Despues syn mas mandamiento dizes que
fuera asy
en el cuerpo de aquel que agora alegaste aqui.

I have been unable to unravel the meaning of these lines, or to understand the context in which they are placed.

1. Quoted p. 181

Concerning the disparity of number between those instances in which the que of aquel que is a subject and those in which it is an accusative, cf. el que 2, IV 73.¹

C. The que of aquel que is the object of a preposition.

As in the case of el que 2, the el and the que were not separated by a preposition², so also in aquel que the two parts, though they are sometimes separated, are never separated by a preposition³. If, then, the que of aquel que is to be the object of a preposition, such preposition must come before aquel. One instance occurs

1. P. 212

2. Cf. pp. 212-214

3. Cf. p. 231

Aquel que

in the Rimado.

394 a¹.

a. Zeugmatic construction. Cf. el que 2,
IV Ca².

Note to Aquel que. The following two instances of aquel que are to be eliminated.

1474 a³.

1511 c:

Eque la su justicia non sea premiosa,
segunt los nuestros yerros non mucho rrigurosa,
(Read: nin)

asi lo suplicamos aquel que nuestra cosa
comme syn dubda es flaca e del todo a-
chacosa.

1. Quoted p. 181

2. P. 216

3. Cf. p. 182

As the last two lines make no sense, I read:

asi lo suplicamos a Él, que nuestra cosa
syn dubda es muy flaca e del todo a-
chacosa.

The word él refers to Dios in the pre-
vious stanza.

Lo que

The words lo que may be used in Spanish with one of two meanings:

1. Lo que is used in the sense of which, which thing, referring back to a clausal antecedent, or an idea, and is equivalent in meaning to lo cual.

85 d (The vice of luxuria is discussed):
 ----- a todos es equal
 en dar les perdimiento, por lo que cedo fal,
 that is, on which account it quickly
 falls.

1116 b:

Sofar esto dezia a Job por lo acusar
 que era ypocrita, lo que el fuera mostrar
 mostrando se por justo ---,
 that is, 'which thing he proved by

showing that he himself was right-
eous!

I shall call this use of loque, loque 1. It is the neuter corresponding to el que 1.

2. Lo que is used in the sense of the thing which, that which, what.

100c (The vice of gluttony is discussed):

{ por este Adam de parayso fue echado,
- por esto fue Adan del parayso echado,
por que quiso comer loque le era vedado.

114 d:

ca pierden loque jamás nunca podrán cobrar.

Read: - - - - loque nunca jamás, etc.

I shall call this use of loque, loque 2.

It is the neuter corresponding to el que 2.

Lo que 1

Lo que 1

(Lo que is an adjective relative and = lo cual).

When lo que is used in Modern Spanish as an adjective relative, it may refer back either to a single word taken in a neuter sense:

'Aquella pena no fue justa - lo que quiere decir necesaria'; or it may refer back to a clause! It is used in the Rimado only with the latter construction. There are three examples.

85 d².

1116 b³.

1288c (Sometimes a man thinks the

1. Wiggers, p. 95.

2. Quoted p. 240

3. Quoted p. 240

sin that he has committed
is unpardonable and so --):

{ ----- por ende dize
yaze
muy grant desesperança de lo qual a
Dios non plaze.
en muy grant desesperança de lo que a
Dios non plaze.

Read (It must be remembered that
the poet is upbraiding that
"great pride" which does
not see that God is merciful):

{ ----- por ende yaze
en grant desesperança lo qual a dios
non plaze.
lo que

Both readings are equally good.

Lo que!

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

It is always a clause.

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

There is nothing noteworthy.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

All the clauses are explanatory.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. Lo que is the subject of its clause.

One example: 1288c¹.

B. Lo que is an accusative.

One example: 1116b².

C. Lo que is the object of a
preposition.

1. Quoted p. 242

2. Quoted p. 240

Lo que 1

245

One example. The preposition
is por : 85 d¹.

1. Quoted p. 240

Lo que 2

Lo que 2

(Substantive lo que).

Wiggers classifies this use of lo que under the substantive relative.¹ Lo que 2 corresponds in meaning to el que 2, except that with el que 2 the antecedent refers to persons, while with lo que 2 it is neuter.

Note. The combination todo lo que occurs eight times.

436 b (The lo in line a refers to something in the previous stanza):

----- yo lo daré de grado
todo lo que ouiere, e mas de lo mandado.

461 b:

----- amigo, cierto seredes
que en todo lo que vos cunple en mi amigo
terrue des.

1. Wiggers, p. 95.

1067 d:

si quisieres oyr me, seré rrazonador
{ de todo lo que vi, de aqui aurás pauor
de que

The other cases are: 1084 d, 1085 b,
1121 b, 1295 a, 274^x b.

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

It is evident that the antecedent
always refers to a thing.

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

There is nothing noteworthy.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

The clause is always restrictive.
The arguments which were used for
el que 2 - clauses⁷ apply mutatis

Cf. p. 20

mutandis to lo que 2 - clauses.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. The que of lo que is the subject of its clause. Three examples will suffice.

100c 1.

112 d (esta refers to yra):

esta quema los rregnos e destruye en
vn dia

Lo que en grant tienpo cobrar non se podria.

264 b:

----- muchas vezes lo vi
que lo que non vale dinero costar maravedy.

The other instances are: 324c, 461b,
619d, 981b, 1093d, 1119b, 1215a, 1343b,
1568a, 362^xd, 434^xd, 502^xd, 502^xd, 621^xd,

686^c (eighteen in all).

B. The que of lo que is an accusative.

Three examples will suffice.

72 b:

en lo que fazer pude con todos me equalé.

125 b:

De la su vida mesma están tan enojados,
 { non saben que quieren, asy están pesados.
 { non saben lo que

The l-reading is correct.

158 a:

{ Lo que el omne oye luego concebira
 { En lo que omne oye, etc. - - - - -
 en su coraçon rrencor - - - - -.

Read:

De lo que el omne oye luego concebira
 su coraçon rrencor¹ - - .

1. The emendation de lo que in line

Lo que 2

In Appendix 10, I give a full list of cases coming under this head. From this list it will be seen that the que of lo que is an accusative 98 times. From A we learn that que of lo que is the subject of its clause 18 times. This disparity of numbers in favor of the accusative is to be expected, since things are most likely to be passive agents.

C. The que of lo que is the object of a preposition.

Just as the two parts of el que 2 can not be separated by a preposition¹, so those of lo que 2 can not

a, is suggested in the Academy copy and is so printed by Janer.

1. Cf. p. 213

be separated by a preposition. If the neuter antecedent is in the nominative case and the relative depends on a preposition, or if the antecedent and the relative depend on different prepositions, the construction aquello + preposition + que is used.¹ If the neuter antecedent is accusative and the relative is the object of a preposition, then the preposition is placed before the whole expression lo que.² These rules hold also for the Ri-mado. The following examples are all that occur for lo que. In all of them the preposition used is en.

1. Cf. Wiggers, p. 98. 2. Cf. ibid., Marden, p. 221.

164 b:

Señor mio - - - - - non puedo contar
a ti mas por menudo en lo que fuy pecar.

368^x b (The subject of dexa and desan-
para is Dios):

E muchas vezes dexa el omne e desanpara,
por que mejor conosca en lo que el errara.

428^x c:

Esripto es que en dos maneras delante Dios
estamos,

una, quando nuestros yerros llorando

examinamos

traendo a memoria en lo que estropeçamos.

(Read: traendo)

To an English-speaking person the
first two examples may seem to dif-
fer from the last, since the first two
involve indirect questions and the
last one does not. To a Spaniard,

however, there is no essential difference between the two constructions, and the only reason an English-speaking person feels any difference is because with the indirect question the construction is admissible in English, while for the other meaning, the same construction is not admissible.

Cf. English: I don't know in what I have offended him.

D. Lo que is used adverbially.

a. Lo que is used in the sense of to the extent that, the extent to which, how much.¹

Cuervo has shown that this use of lo que goes back originally to the indirect question: just as the inter-

1. Cf. B.-C., p. 260.

rogative pronoun cuanto may be replaced by lo que in an indirect question, so by analogy the interrogative adverb cuanto may be replaced by lo que.¹ In the Rimado the following instances occur:

1564 d (God alone can judge whether we need chastisement or not):

Ca seria grant soberuia -----
 -----reconocer
 si somos asi culpados que merescamos
 auer
 quien nos pene e atormente lo que fue-
 mos merecer.

307^xc:

Sennor mio, tu atienpra mis llagas e ferida,

1. Cf. B.-C., Notas, pp. 126-127.

por que pueda llorar con muy justa medida
e estimar lo que sufro, ca fize yo tal vida
ca con rrazon lo-paso, quando lo bien
comida.

(Read: que)

434^x b:

Este trabajo al justo tiene sienpre ymaginado,
que buscando en sy mismo falle lo que
a errado.

b. Lo que is used to introduce a clause
of comparison.

In Modern Spanish it is customary
to say: 'Volvió el Presidente á la ciu-
dad menos temprano de lo que se
esperaba', although 'mas temprano
que lo que' is also permissible.¹ This
construction de lo que is mentioned,

1. B.-C., p. 269, bottom, and p. 270, top.

but not explained, by Bello¹, Meyer-Fübke², Wiggers³, while Diez⁴ calls attention to the similarity between this construction and such expressions as, 'se olvida de que nació libre'.

I subjoin all the examples that occur in the Rimado. I begin with two sentences that do not contain the comparative construction, but serve as a starting-point.

1472 d:

todas aquestas cosas nuestro Sennor
ordenó,

-
1. B.-C., p. 269, bottom, and p. 270, top.
 2. G. L. R., III, p. 685. 3. Wiggers, p. 49.
 4. Rom. Gram., III, p. 397.

por que el pobre omne que el formara e crió
allende non pasase de lo que el mandó.

The transition from this sentence
to the following one, in which we
approach the comparative construc-
tion, is easy.

279 b:

Mucho so maravillado qual mundo lo
defiende
qual Dios
quien a su sennor conseja al de lo que
se le entiende.

This al de lo que, etc., is like the
following French sentence quoted
by Mätzner: 'Il a raconté l'affaire
différemment de ce qu'elle s'est
passée.'¹

1. Mätzner, Syntax, II, p. 217.

The step from al de lo que, etc., to the next sentence is not difficult, if we notice that lo que still preserves its substantive character, and if we remember that in the older Spanish de was frequently used in the sense of than, after comparative adjectives, and is still so used in Modern Spanish literary style.¹

409 d:

ca Dios nos acorrerá en lo que le rrogaremos
 { o nos dará mejor de lo que nos pediremos.
 { e

In the remaining examples, the substantive character of lo que is less

1. Cf. the numerous examples cited by Diez, Rom. Gram., III³, p. 398, and the explanation offered on p. 399.

-perceptible. However, compare these sentences with the colloquial English: "He is richer than what you think he is", and it will become apparent that lo que in these sentences is still the substantive lo que.

647 d (A man is considering whether a ladder [escala] will serve his purpose):

----- en sy consyderó
sy alcançaua al muro por do sobir cuydó,
o si era mas alta de lo que el cobdiçió.

947 b:

El su amigo a Job esto le aponia,
que hablara muy mucho más de lo
que deuia.

1539 d (Let a man not go to excess even in good things):

otrosi en buenos deseos con grant sa-
ber sobeja no
mucho más de lo que cunple non se en-
cienda tan en vano.

517^x c:

e peor de lo que quieren su obra vana acabar.

Notes to lo que 1 and lo que 2.

1. In the following cases one manu-
script, or both manuscripts, have
lo que, but for reasons which are
given in each case, I have changed
the reading, or adopted the reading
which did not have lo que.

181 b:

Demas del perdon que deuieres fazer,
{ por lo que te mal fizo, deues a Dios tener
} el que
oracion senalada quel quiera acorrer.

The meaning clearly demands the E-reading.

454 c:

{ e sed cierto que faré en todo yo por vos y
en todo lo que podré y
quanto yo mas pudiere sin perder mara-
uedi.

The N-reading is demanded by the meaning and the meter.

549 c. This passage has already been discussed.¹

665 c:

{ ca lo que sube en alto, sy el solo se guia,
el que
en muy mucho perigro ayna se veria.

The meaning clearly calls for the N-reading.

1. Cf. pp. 191-2

Lo que 2

1295 b (God's judgments are just and we must not rebel against them):

{ En todo lo que el ordena e en todo lo que el
fará,
e de quanto el fará

{ non demos otra rrespuesta salvo lo
que a el plazerá,
non es otra rrespuesta salvo, etc.

{ que aquello sea fecho e el nunca
dapnnará
e aquello sea fecho que el nunca dan-
nará

{ a ninguno su justicia nin al malo
saluará.

syn

All this is a bad jumble, and assum-
ing fourteen syllables to the line I
read:

(for)

Thus the loque of line b drops out.

{ una cosa erramos, es el nuestro pecado,
 que
do denia por nos ser luego confesado,
{ queremos esconder lo que sea escusado,
 lo que sea
e con tal excusar tornamos lo doblado.

The E-reading for line c makes no sense and is metrically bad.

The N-reading is correct.

2. In the following cases I am unable, for the present, to unravel the meaning: 376 b, 1167 b, 1601 b, 442^x c.

Aquello que.

The chief differences between aquello que and lo que are, that aquello que is somewhat more emphatic than lo que¹, and that aquello que may be divided by a preposition while lo que may not.²

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

It is always neuter. For examples, cf. IV.

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

There is nothing noteworthy.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

1. Cf. p. 229

2. Cf. pp. 250-1

It is always restrictive. For examples, cf. IV.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. The que of aquello que is the subject of its clause.

There are no instances in the Rimado.

B. The que of aquello que is an accusative.

Two instances.

834 a:

Avn aquello que por profecçia
algunos dixieron desta virgen santa,
aqui escriui - - - - .

1537 c:

Cierto contrariamos a Dios e a la su
ordenación,
quando nos esforçamos yr contra la

Aquello que

disposiçion

de aquello que ordena - - -.

C. The que of aquello que is the object of a preposition.

Wiggers, under lo que, says:
"Hängt der relative Bestandteil von einer Präposition ab, so wird lo, wenn es Subject ist, durch aquello ersetzt: aquello, de que me habló, se ha hecho." 1

This holds for the one example found in the Rimado.

1223 c:

Preguntado fue Adam - - - - -

- - - - -

por que se conosciere aquello en que
erro

e ouiese perdon - - -.

1. Wiggers, p. 98.

Cual

Cual, without the article, concerns us only in so far as it is used as a relative pronoun, not as a relative adjective. According to Bello and according to Cuervo, this cual is used with the force of que¹ and with that of el cual². In all the cases quoted by both of these writers, in which cual is used in the sense of el cual, cual follows a preposition. Their statement that cual is used in the sense of que means, that cual is used as a relative pronoun, and as que is the common-

1. B.-C., p. 95, and Cuervo, Dicc., II, p. 611?

2. B.-C., p. 95, and Cuervo, Dicc., II, p. 621?

est of the relatives, it is selected as the type. With prepositions the case is different, since there are some prepositions after which que is not generally used. I shall, therefore, make no distinction, in the treatment below, between cual used with the force of que and cual used with the force of el cual, except to keep the instances in which cual is used after a preposition separate from the others, as I have done in discussing the other relative pronouns.

In the Kimado, there are eleven cases in which cual is used as a relative pronoun. They are: 7c, 63d, 194b, 603a, 603d, 758d, 802h,

824^ae, 942 b, 1431 b, 601^xc. All of these will be found quoted in full under IV.

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

The antecedent is always a thing, except in 194 b¹, where it is a person.

II. The Influence of the Antecedent.

The antecedent determines the form of cual for number. Cf. the examples under IV.

III. The Nature of the Clause.

A. When cual is the subject of its clause.

¹ Quoted under IV B.

Cual

The clause is always explanatory.
For examples, see those given under
IV A.

B. When cual is an accusative.

The clause is always explanatory.
For examples, see IV B.

C. When cual is the object of a
preposition.

There are two instances, and in
both of them the clause is restric-
tive. See IV C.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative.

A. Cual is the subject of its
clause.

There are three instances.

802 h:

ca veynte de çisma son annos pasados,
quales nunca fueron peores nin tales.



824^ae (The poet laments the negligence of the priests):

cruces e calices e los corporales
están ya sangrientos con manzilastales,
e con desonra qual nunca fue tanta.

601^xc:

Dezia despues Job los mis dias pasaron
e los mis pensamientos mucho se des-
gastaron;
quales mi coraçon asaz atormentaron
e de noche e de dia sienpre a mi tornaron.

B. Cual is an accusative.

There are six instances.

63 d:

Otrosi pequé en los siete mortales pe-
cados

que son dichos mortales por su
nonbre llamados,

{ quales yo aqui diré, ca los he bien
usados.

{ quales aqui, etc.

194 b (The modesty of the early popes
is extolled):

{ Otros dos primero ouieron el logar
de aquesta vicaria, quales podré
nonbrar,
yré

Lino e bleto - - -.

603 d (By nine things is the power
of the king known):

{ las tres de muy lonje tierra las en-
tenderás,
luengas tierras

{ las seis son en el rregno, quales
aqui sabrás
segund
aqui verás

758 d:

{ - - - - - e torné a otra rrazon cuydar
 { torné otra sazon a cuydar
 de lo que el Santo Job dezia por nos conortar,
 sus palabras virtuosas, quales yo podré
 contar.

942 b:

{ Segunt que fallo e veo, quatro son en el hablar
 { maneras espeçiales, que les quiero contar.
 { quales

The E-reading is correct. The N-reading is a scribal error.

1431 b:

{ Despues que lazramos en este mundo mortal,
 { Despues aqui lazdramos, etc.,
qual vemos mal pecado lleno de mucho mal.

C. Cual is the object of a preposition.

There are two instances. In the first one (7c), we have a case of

Cual

an antecedent and a relative, both the object of the same preposition.

The preposition is omitted before the relative pronoun. This we have found to be the regular usage with que¹, but with cual I have not seen it mentioned.

7c:

faré yo mi comision en la manera qual

(Read: confision)

mejor se me entendier, si Dios aqui me val.

603 a:

{ Nueue cosas yo fallo con las quales tu verás
con quales tu verás
el grant poder del rrey ---.

The E-reading is the better for metrical reasons. We might read:

----- con las quales verás,
but since both manuscripts
have tu verás, it is better to a-
dopt the E-reading which needs
no metrical emendation.

El cual

Wiggers¹, Bello², and Gessner³ discuss the use of el cual. But the latest and best authority on this pronoun is Cueroo's dictionary, which covers the field more exhaustively than any previous work. On the use of el cual, Cueroo sums up thus (the numbers in parentheses are my own and are put in for the sake of convenient reference): "De lo dicho sobre el empleo de el cual aparece (1) que en lo antiguo era este relativo de uso

-
1. Wiggers, pp. 90-91. 2. B.-C., pp. 285-289.
 3. Gessner, pp. 453-456, pp. 468-470, pp. 472-473 and pp. 478-479.

mucho más frecuente que hoy. En general puede decirse que sólo lo empleamos: (2) en frases especificativas después de preposiciones disílabas, de por, sin, tras y después de complementos¹; (3) en frases explicativas, cuando éstas son largas y caen al fin del período; (4) en los casos en que la pronunciación ó la claridad lo exigen, y (5) finalmente cuando se repite el antecedente juntándose con el relativo".²

(1) In regard to the frequency of

1. Adverbial expressions involving a preposition; for example, debajo de, al cabo de, por medio de, etc.

2. Cuervo, Dicc., II, p. 616².

el cual in the Rimado, it will be seen, by summing up the examples mentioned under IV, that it occurs 31 times; or, counting in the doubtful cases, 34 times. Comparing with other relative pronouns of like character, we find that, in the Rimado, adjective relative que occurs (counting in que of el que 2, el que 3, aquel que, aquello que and lo que) 1276 times, adjective el que (that is, el que 1) 6 times, adjective lo que (that is, lo que 1) 3 times, and adjective quien 28 times. It seems improbable that in the Spanish of to-day the proportion of el cual to the other corresponding pronouns should be so over-

whelmingly against el cual. It is possible that Cuervo is merely comparing Modern Spanish with that of the classical age, and it is possible that with Spanish el cual the same conditions obtain as with French lequel, concerning which Gessner points out that in the oldest period it is rare, later becomes extremely common and to-day is less common again? Should this turn out to be the case for el cual, Cuervo's statement would still be correct, for by lo antiguo Cuervo usually means the classical period.

1. Gessner, Zur Lehre von französischen Pronomen, Theil II, pp. 5-6

(2) This statement¹ will be found discussed under III, where it belongs.

(3) This statement² will likewise be found discussed under III.

(4) This statement³ holds for the Rimado, as one might expect.

(a). El cual is demanded by considerations of accent, that is, it comes at the end of a phrase before a pause, and hence bears the tonic accent which que rarely carries. Two instances.

1476 b:

Ca es alto sennor qual non se puede
dezir,
a la yra del qual ninguno resystir

1. Cf. p. 277 under (2). 2. Cf. p. 277 under (3). 3. Cf. p. 277 under (4).

non puede ---.

557^x b:

Acerca del enemigo Dios me ovo encerrado,
a las manos del qual me entrego atormentado.

(b). El cual is demanded by clearness;
that is, between the antecedent and
el cual, a word intervenes to which
que might have referred, but to which
el cual does not refer, so that the
true antecedent is beyond doubt.

563^x c:

Querria esto dezir, que sy nos cobdi-
çiamos
los gozos perdurables, conviene que suframos
penas en este mundo, con las quales nos purgamos
(omit: nos)

nuestros falleçimientos en que aqui erramos.

If que had been used instead of
las quales it might have referred

to mundo, while las quales can refer only to penas.

The other examples are nearly all quoted elsewhere, so I confine myself here to giving a list of them:

653 b, 673 d¹, 847 d, 870 d², 1510 d³,
343 x^c⁴, 585 x^c⁵.

(5) For this statement⁶ there is only one example in the Rimado.

1266 c:

¿Qué cosa es el omne si es puesto en olvido de aquel Sennor muy alto e non es defendido? el cual defendimiento, si sienpre es auido, por menos necesario de nos será tenido.

1. Quoted under I B b. 2. Quoted under I B b. 3. Quoted under I A a. 4. Quoted under I C b. 5. Quoted under I C b.
6. Cf. p. ²⁷⁷~~278~~ under (5) and

I. The Nature of the Antecedent.

A. When el cual is the subject of its clause.

The antecedent is:

a. A person, or personified object.

999c:

----- Noe fue escogido
solo como muy manso e de Dios bien
querido,

el qual labró el arca ---.

1510 d:

mas la misericordia de Dios y mos buscar,
la qual acorre a todos, si la sabemos guardar.

1554 b:

Este malo ypocrita que Dios fará rreynar,
se entiende el antecristo, el qual para
engannar
ha de venir en el mundo ---.

The other examples are: 635 b,

1348 c, 1355 b.

b. A thing.

There are four examples in the Rimado. I quote them in full.

1547 d:

----- mas despues llega ordenada
aquella justa sentençia, la qual non
es apellada.

275^x c:

----- tu bien sabes e lo puedes ver
el dicho del apostol, el qual es bien de
creher:

bristo es rresuscitado syn mas muerte
prender.

498^x d:

----- por ende bien comida
que mala es la cobdiçia e deue ser te-
mida

la pena por venir, la qual nunca se ol-
uida.

684^x b.

Mas sy este tal pensar, como omne,
es rreformato,
el qual fue natural, pero non apurado,
e fincara asy omne, este tal non es
pecado
por que aqui digamos que seria condenado.

This passage is not entirely clear to me. The poet has been describing the sinfulness of evil thinking. The word apurado seems to me to be the deciding factor. I take it in the sense of "to exhaust", "to finish", metaphorically then "to follow up", "to go the full length of". I translate:
'But if this thought, which was natural but not followed up, is reformed just as a man is, and

(if) a man should remain in this condition, such (a thought) is not a sin for which, etc'.

B. When el cual is an accusative.

The antecedent is:

a. A person or personified object.

Three instances.

847 d¹

291^xc (The poet tries to show that Job believed in the resurrection of the material body):

Esy non fuese palpable, - - - - -
 "nuestro cuerpo" non dixiera como
 buen predicador
 Job, al qual mismo yo veo - - - .

1. Quoted under quien 1, IV Cen

El cual

338^x d:

----- del rico que fue hablar
a Lázaro, el qual vey a en el parayso
estar.

b. A thing.

Four examples.

673 d (Advice to the king):

{ Tres cosas le consejo en tal cosa guardar,
caso

{ que, sy les oluidare, algunt tienpo pesar
las

{ aurá e por ende agora es de nonbrar,
nonbrar,

{ los quales aqui quiero presentes declarar
las quales presente

As the antecedent is cosas, the pro-
noun must be las quales.

870 d:

fallé libros morales que fuera componer

a. A person or personified object.

846c (magnum refers to an image of the Virgin):

{ de son usage en ce qui en est ac-
 coutumé,

975a (The perfect language is empty):

} One of the number of the *Journal* of the *Academy* of the *Sciences* of the *City* of *Paris*,
 }

1272d (H. Shapley) there will some day be
measured by Rod. 1;

Rien de vermégue dans
 au-delà de la strasse pour y aller
 que se dit de la strasse de la strasse

The other numbers are: 1310c, 1476b,
551^xb

La vida es un juego de azar, y el hombre
 es un jugador. El hombre es un jugador
 de la vida, y el juego de la vida es un
 juego de azar. El hombre es un jugador
 de la vida, y el juego de la vida es un
 juego de azar. El hombre es un jugador
 de la vida, y el juego de la vida es un
 juego de azar.

It is possible to interpret this and
 for (such security) amounts merely to
 acquiring easily the goods which, in the end,
 cause him who has the greatest amount of
 them, the greatest sorrow. But it is more
 probable that the idea is: 'For each ex-
 ample amounts merely to acquiring
 wealth easily and, in the end, this causes
 him etc.' It seems more likely, there-
 fore, that this clause is explanatory.

1547d:

Non est habenda quia carum est in domo huius
 in eo magis debet esse et aliter in domo
 est habenda et carum est, non habenda et carum
 est quia quia in domo habenda et carum est

El cual

We may be in doubt here whether the last clause is explanatory or not. The words agosto y otoño en Europa, so closely bound to the en Europa de Dios that it is better to look upon the last clause as merely an additional statement concerning the judgment; that is 'then comes that well-known and certain, and something there is no at least'. On the other hand we may also interpret 'that' just sentence from which there is no at least' as a statement — that the last clause is intended to make clear what sentence is referred to, and thus take the clause as restrictive. The former interpretation seems to me the more probable.

Here belongs the discussion of statements (2) and (3) of the preliminary

El cual

Remarks:

a. Statement 2) declares that el cual is used "in phrase specifications, declarative, subordinate, and also, to be, in, trans. of persons to complete sentence".
 However, as there are no restrictive el cual-clauses in the Quiérido, with possibly, but not probably two exceptions,² this statement requires no test.

b. Statement 3) declares that el cual is used "en frases explicativas, cuando estas son largas y caren al fin del período." For the Quiérido, the words are as follow.

With the exception of two lines (p. 282, 338^x d⁴), el cual always occurs within

¹ Cf. p. 277

⁴ Quoted p. 287

² Cf. pp. 291-293

³ Quoted p. 286

at the beginning, or end, of a hemistich, or immediately following the preposition at the beginning of the hemistich. However, the el enal-clauses always occur at the end of the sentence, excepting in 603a', 936c², and 684^xb³. Measuring the length of the el enal-clauses by hemistichs, and adopting two hemistichs as the arbitrary limit of a short clause, and counting all other clauses as long, we find that only the following eight clauses are long:

- 3 hemistichs: 1555b, 345^xc⁴, 565^xc⁵, 692^xc⁶
 4 hemistichs: 999c⁷, 1476b⁸
 5 hemistichs: 653b, 1554b⁹

Thus, it will be seen that the great majority of el enal-clauses which occur

1 Quoted p. 274

4 Quoted p. 290

7 Quoted p. 283

2 Quoted p. 194

5 Quoted p. 281

8 Quoted p. 280

3 Quoted p. 285

6 Quoted p. 288

9 Quoted p. 283

at the end of the sentence (26 out of 34)
may occasionally be called short.

IV The use of El cual

A. El cual is the subject of its clause.

The complete list of examples is: 653^b,
494^c, 1348^c, 1355^b, 1510^d², 1547^d³, 1354^b⁴,
275^x^c⁵, 498^x^d⁶, 684^x^b⁷ (10).

B. El cual is a demonstrative

The complete list of examples is: 673^d⁸,
870^d⁹, 291^x^c¹⁰, 338^x^d¹¹, 558^x^d¹², 692^x^c¹³ (6)

C. El cual is the object of a preposition.

¹ Quoted p. 283

² Quoted p. 283

³ Quoted p. 284

⁴ Quoted p. 283

⁵ Quoted p. 284

⁶ Quoted p. 284

⁷ Quoted p. 285

⁸ Quoted p. 287

⁹ Quoted p. 288

¹⁰ Quoted p. 286

¹¹ Quoted p. 287

¹² Quoted p. 288

¹³ Quoted p. 288

It is to be noted that:

a - 846c', 847d, 973d²

con - 594b³, 936c⁴, 563^xc, 5693^xd

de - 1212d⁶, 1476b⁷, 1545d⁸, 343^xc⁹, 557^xb

en - 585^xd¹⁰

por - 1310c, 585^xc¹¹

Guerra's rule concerning el cual, after prepositions, has already been quoted.¹²

The rule finds no application in the Rimado; for, (1) there is no restrictive el cual-clause following a preposition with no exception (1545d),¹³ and (2) disjunctive prepositions do not occur before el cual; but then, they do not oc-

¹ Quoted p. 289

² Quoted p. 289

³ Quoted p. 290

⁴ Quoted p. 194

⁵ Quoted p. 281

⁶ Quoted p. 289

⁷ Quoted p. 280

⁸ Quoted p. 292

⁹ Quoted p. 290

¹⁰ Quoted p. 290

¹¹ Quoted p. 290

¹² Quoted p. 277

¹³ Quoted p. 292

can be seen in the other fragments.

Notes to El cuai

1. Found to be identical: 1273c.

This has already been discussed.¹

2. Doubtful case.

603a. This has been discussed.²

1575a (The poet has been commenting on God's licitation to destroy Sodom and remarks that he would not be surprised if the city had become a volcano. I find that stanza 1514, to which I have already referred, the beginning of 1515a is El more to say.

El ut. In case, for in some places in the poem say paganos, to give figures for the names of pagans and poets in the text, a whole lot of names in some places.

The following are the cases:

The first case is a man, 40 years old, who has been ill for some time, with a "patient", etc., which reading is somewhat not quite satisfactory.

3. Obscure cases.

The following two passages are at present still to be understood.

1530d (the text is not quite clear):

The first case is a man, 40 years old, who has been ill for some time, with a "patient", etc., which reading is somewhat not quite satisfactory.

1550d:

The second case is a man, 40 years old, who has been ill for some time, with a "patient", etc., which reading is somewhat not quite satisfactory.

In the Binado, the conditions are as follow: Line with clause and antecedent occur 21 times; Loasal 16 times;² and Loasa 3 times.³

I The Nature of the Antecedent

The antecedent is always a clause. For examples see any of those given in IV. There are no other instances in all.

II The Nature of the Antecedent

It determines the use of the verb. The place name is too simple to demand discussion. For examples see any of those given in IV.

III The Nature of the Clause

The clause is always a statement.

¹ Cf. p. 39, p. 49, p. 52 ² Cf. I ³ Cf. 242

See many of the same things in 16.

IV The history of the relation.

or. Lo cual is the subject of its clause.

1225d:

that phrase, anterior a uno de cada una
forma con la que se puede hacer una frase,
que es un gran punto que muestra una cosa
lo cual para saber que una buena parte de.

1288c'

1531d:

Lo cual es el mismo que. Die quince años
no de la de la misma que se da en la vida;
de aquel al otro que lo puede hacer;
lo cual es una gran parte de la vida;
lo cual es el mismo que se da en la vida;
lo cual es el mismo que se da en la vida;
lo cual es el mismo que se da en la vida;
lo cual es el mismo que se da en la vida;
lo cual es el mismo que se da en la vida.

2nd ed. p. 243

282^x 21

Comme à fort de la lequel non l'aurait été.

B. L. coal is common. The number

1303 b, along surface to base of Mount to summit;

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

For time a, the E reading is the better. In
time b we may read:

Two cases of gonorrhea sub acute in the urethra
or

and even recognize logarithm any one figure
and it is difficult to decide how what is
the better reading.

1357c (David's ⁹humility extolled):

Sabia e entendida que se queria ir para
o Brasil, seg. Jacb., mas não pôde ir.

8406 The post office of Huntington to the Virgin
Scirpus lacustris decursum lacustris lacustris
 for to such across on principle a bridge.

1001 b:

Lemos por requencias de tal padre e matri-
monio [e] fidei-matrimônio, pelo qual — mais se com-
munição da Devo —

• The number: $1370d470^x d642^x b$

Note to Local

The following passages are left to
be done to me.

276^xd (a dispute concerning the education
of the body is going on):

[illegible]

Young we should read to great advantage
to improve but the world is not young

271^x to 280^x is so nebulous that it is difficult to pronounce judgment.

279^x d (The light on the mountain mountains):

— "to come" is, perhaps, to be
again in two senses, beyond former ones,
in one direction logical sense as per

Quien

Quien is used as both adjective and substantive relation. I shall call the adjective use quien 1, and the substantive use quien 2.

Quien 1

(Quien is an adjective pronoun)

I The Nature of the Antecedent.

In Modern Spanish, adjective quien refers only to persons, or personified objects; in Old Spanish, it might

for also to things! In the Rimado,
it always refers to a person, or person-
ified object, as being in 391^xb, where it
refers to a thing.

391^xb (The number and simple man will be
wasting things but some secretly may
be despised on earth):

Por ende la ex-pleza del tal menospreciada
es, como la linterna a quien fue con parada,
que non deluze fuera non da lumbre nada;
por cerca el Simor. Que non está de echada.

I appear to be a few examples of personified
person, or personified object, for instance
14b:

Obdicia la mi alma a ti, Simor. vicio,
como mi criado a quien alla ha de yr.

401c:

Pongo por abogada a tu madre Santa Maria

aquellos que del mundo de los hombres se apartan, a quien siempre me recomiendo con toda la que puedo de ofrenda a vuestra piedad.

648d'

747b (the poet is addressing the Virgin):

Siempre me devoto a la noble figura a quien yo oro, cuando yo me acordaba de vos, ¹ pues que vos sois la que me inspiráis a pensar en las cosas, ² but it is better to put it in the class now adopted, for again it is clearly a personified object. The distinction between Lucien's classification and the one made here, is of some importance when we remember Aristotle's words: "Lucien, sin embargo, no se limita hoy tan exclusivamente a personas, ya no se refiere algunas veces a cosas, cuando en estas hay cierto color de

¹ Lucien p 45² Lucien p 45²

la contribución, por ligero que sea" 1
 836 b (The Virgin is addressed):

Tu ves la puerta cerrada
 de quien dixo Escorial,
 que non seria clorgada
 senon a ti, vos e al figo del

A complete list of these cases is given
 in Appendix II, whence it will be seen
 that there are twenty seven in all.

a. We have seen above, then, under cer-
 tain conditions, el que 2, with a preposition
 governing the que, is replaced by aguel
 + preposition + quien, 2, that is, the same
 structure, el + preposition + quien, is
 not generally used. The first of these
 constructions, that is, the one used above,
 as the antecedent, occurs twice in the
Remate.

492u:

Ag... de... les... à... de...
gr... de...
aucun... de... de... de...

810h:

le grand... que... faire
{... quien...
... quien...
The construction of + preposition
+ quien occurrence.

1601c (What is remarkable about it is right
and... against... Still a
man... not allow himself to
be carried away by... (20...),
from the fact that is danger.
It is an... (20...))

It is a...
que la... la... guard...
... linda

quien, which becomes quiesce such
is not the case in the earlier stage of
the language. In fact, the form quiesce,
as a relative pronoun, does not appear
until the beginning of the eighteenth
century. The form quiesce however, with
plural in quiesces, remains in use
by some to day!

In the Quiesce, quiesce is, of
course, invariable. The only form
plac with quiesce is quiesce.

446:

By quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce
quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce

430d:

quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce
{ quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce
{ quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce quiesce

'of 6-6 blue 250

a quien siempre me acompaño de noche y de día.

806 g:

e Dios, en quien es la nuestra esperanza,

debe esta mano que está tan jugada.

The other instances are: 401 c', 120 f',
735 b', 147 b', 774 c', 847 c', 855 b', 1319 a',
391 x b', 461 x d'.

IV. The Syntax of the Relative

A. Quien is the subject of its clause.

For every instance that occurs in the Quienado is a doubt that one.

342 b:

{ La justicia que se vertió al mar maldito toda
{ La justicia se vertió
{ que cubra los malditos de la tierra, por lo
{ quien cubra

1 Quoted p. 310

2 Quoted under IV c, con

3 Quoted under IV b, con

4 Quoted p. 310

5 Quoted under IV c, con

6 Quoted under IV b, con

7 Quoted under IV c, con

8 Quoted p. 47

9 Quoted p. 309

10 Quoted under p. 310

intentionally omitted

Luien is quadras. rryes - - -

The difference in reading, between the MSS, and the fact that this instance is unique for our form, make me inclined to reject the occurrence of pluon, and to accept the S. reading for Luien 6.

B. Luien is an abbreviation.

One instance occurs: 541^xd'

C. Luien is the original preposition.

There are 27 examples distributed among the various prepositions as follows:

d - 10 cases (abusive aguen is not included) so many of these have been quoted that I confine myself to giving the list with proper cross-references: 14b² - 10c³ 724b⁴

¹ Quoted p. 316

² Quoted p. 309

³ Quoted p. 310

⁴ Quoted p. 316

Quen 1

231

The preceding is the other part of
and c

The other instance: 806g', 210h'

por - 2 cases.

135. v:

{ In the same manner as in the first case
the first copy is
sold, the second, for the same reason
the first copy is sold - -

The other instance is 1379a³.

It is worthy of note that if we include
the number 2 given in 541²d⁴ under
the first case, and the number 1 is
found in the second only as the object
of a proposition.

Quen 2

(Quen is a Latin word for

¹Quoted p. 317 ³Quoted p. 47

²Quoted p. 312 ⁴Quoted p. 316

As a substantive phrase quine is said to be equivalent to al que¹, which statement is really nothing more than a definition. But when we add that quine may be, and is, used instead of al que², we pass beyond the bounds of mere definition and enter the field of syntax. The fact that quine and al que are grammatically interchangeable has already been pointed out.³ That quine is also interchangeable with aque quine is to be expected on account of the closeness of meaning between al que and aque quine⁴; but inasmuch as there is no valid example of interchange in the Armado (C.V.), between quine quine and quine,⁵ this interchange will not be considered.

¹ Cf. Wiggins, p. 14, 11a. ² Cf. pp. 174-5 and p. 229

³ Cf. D-6, p. 90; also ⁴ Cf. p. 176
pp. 174-5 of the monograph

⁵ Cf. pp. 197-8

Returning then to the 19th century,
quien = el que (the person or person or thing
 is referred to), we have seen all the cases
 in which the words of the Primer MS.
 are the same for the other. There are some
 of these passages, sufficient in number
 to show that at the time the Primer MS.
 MSS. were copied, the speech feeling al-
 lowed this interchange, just as it does
 to-day. But it was also noted that in
 each case the relative part of the pro-
 noun, or pronoun group, was the same
 part of its class.² The only discussion
 of the matter, which I can find, is by
 Bello, who gives, though only indirectly,
 the cases, in Modern Spanish, in which
quien and aquel que may be interchanged,³
 and in account of the other pronouns.

² Id. 176-80 ³ B. L., p. 175

either *si l'on*¹. Inasmuch as this phenomenon is common to the Romance languages generally, *si l'on* is probably, *si grave*², is probably to be *si l'on*³. In the *Arminade*, the following *si grave* occur.

81a (The poet is describing the scene a river when spring from a rock, enormes rochers, graves etc.):

{ *Où se trouve pour qu'on peca con pariente*
Otroci a on setà per qu'on peca con pariente
pende se que a Dios per l'alt' mola l'alt'
e delio e v'alta

The correct reading of line 2 probably is:

Où se trouve pour qu'on peca con pariente

The 8 reading suggests:

Où se trouve pour qu'on peca con pariente
but there are good reasons against

¹ S. L. R. III, p. 12

² Rom. Lang., III, p. 100

³ cf. *ibid.* p. 101

it: (1) The box has been constructed of
the same material as the other
boxes, and is of the same size
and shape, it is larger, to be sure, than
that in which the catalogues are sent to
you, but it is the same in all other respects,
and is not at all different from the
one used in the other boxes. On the
other hand, the construction of the
wood, which is of a different kind, is
such to make a difference in the
color, the difference between the
old and new is sufficiently marked
to make it possible to distinguish
between them.

142c:

for the purpose of the experiment,
the same material was used for the
boxes.

219 d (The punishment of the damned is described):
 quibus in inferis sunt et per hoc non moriuntur;
 { sequuntur et de deo, quod vita sua vit.
 { deinde per hoc vita sua vit.

The E-reading is clearly wrong; some
 and some are against it, and the probable
 comparison between them is not given in
 any.

230 a:

{ Lucius in hoc inferno est per hoc de deo
 { deinde per hoc
 { et deinde de inferno est per hoc de deo,
 { deinde per hoc

unde de deo est per hoc de deo;
 ac deinde per hoc de deo est per hoc de deo.

240 c (de inferno de Lucio):

Lucius in inferno est per hoc de deo;
 si iusta iuste de deo, et de deo de deo.

561^k d (The punishment of the damned is described):

says that he is faithful and whose deeds
are not, etc.¹ The other group also contrasts
themselves with him but not in the same
way, asserting that the form of the word
which he has used is not the same as
the form which is in the form would
be doing duty for two different forms.
That is, *form* and *form*. In the other

¹ Cf. p. 108, p. 110, p. 213, p. 216

² It may be argued that the question is not
simply one of linguistic structure, as p. 110, but
that it is a question of the proper use of the word
itself, and that the word is not the same as
the word which is in the form would
be doing duty for two different forms, and that
the word is not the same as the word which is
in the form would be doing duty for two different
forms, and that the word is not the same as the
word which is in the form would be doing duty
for two different forms.

have the intention of the same matter
 as the one of the first. The second is
 about the same matter as the first. The
 third is about the same matter as the first.
 The fourth is about the same matter as the first.
 The fifth is about the same matter as the first.

IV The structure of the sentence

The structure of the sentence is, in the
 early stages, very simple. The first is the
 subject, the second is the predicate, and the
 third is the object. The fourth is the
 complement. The fifth is the modifier.
 That is, the sentence is composed of five
 parts. The first part is the subject, the
 second is the predicate, the third is the
 object, the fourth is the complement, and
 the fifth is the modifier. The sentence
 is composed of five parts. The first part
 is the subject, the second is the predicate,
 the third is the object, the fourth is the
 complement, and the fifth is the modifier.

Answered questions - B and C.

A. Construction of the sentence

Construction of the sentence

11. The sentence is a simple sentence.

This is an extremely common construction.

4c, d:

from the construction of the sentence, we can see that the sentence is a simple sentence.

36b:

as from the construction of the sentence, we can see that the sentence is a simple sentence.

38a:

The sentence is a simple sentence. The sentence is a simple sentence.

404a:

as from the construction of the sentence, we can see that the sentence is a simple sentence.

In Appendix 12, I give a complete list of the cases of that name numbered and loc.

Note. For what seems a case of syntactic construction, see p. 329. Note.

5. The construction is the predicate of the sentence, etc.

The construction is not an example of an example: "you are given to make the rule!" --- it has given me a lot of trouble in dates, especially? But the book has thing in the construction, that the construction occurs only with a long active part, as the subject of the principal clause. There are five instances and then I quote in full.

469d (The trial of a state creditor in collecting his debts are described):

¹ Taken from the book, etc. p. 202

² The book, etc. p. 202. See IV, p. XXIII

Don't see the difference between a Schenckian and
 alla palla or John Schenck, present in a description
 of: average; per se; etc? similar in general sense,
 } i.e. per se per se, etc? per se per se per se

770 d (Hofman's note for for having and
 not listening):

{ quis: quoniam sera quoniam falli in te logum non des.
 } per

1107 d (Hofman's note for for):

{ quoniam sera quoniam per se per se per se per se?
 } que quoniam

466^x d (Hofman's note for for):

{ quoniam sera quoniam per se per se per se per se?
 } There is nothing identical here but
 about the construction, quoniam sera quoniam, re-
 ceding the repetition of quoniam. This is not
 however a good repetition, as in the
 French the expression, quoniam sera quoniam, is

Lucien 2

411

with you in your judgment of the
truth about Spain? The possibility of
a new regime, however, is a possibility
which you must not forget in
the future: the situation in Spain is
in a state of transition and it is
the only way to the future. It is
the only way to the future.

So it is the only way to the future.
It is the only way to the future.

91.5 d:
The only way to the future is the only way
to the future. It is the only way to the future.
It is the only way to the future.

176 d:
¿Qué son algunas de las cosas que están?

100 d:
¿Lucien es el que no sabe - - -
que Dios todas las cosas sabe de cada día?

1137d:

- ¿pueda en el que podrá
crearte el diablo?

1140c:

¿Lucas en el que tiene de cuenta a quien
a mi, porque yo pueda responderle y a él?

1552b, c:

en los dos que hay, ¿pueden ser los mismos?
el de la segunda en la que, ¿pueden ser los mismos?

1552^xu:

6a ¿pueden ser los que, ¿pueden ser los que, ¿pueden ser los que?

561^xd:

- ¿pueden ser los que, ¿pueden ser los que?
La parte de la que justifica la
condición de la que justifica la
condición de la que justifica la
condición de la que justifica la

London

less, I repeat, other, in which case it
 you would be possible that not necessary
 since we may discuss future relations
as and perhaps. The question however
 does not involve any of the in David's
 in card in you (1880 and 1881). I am
 not prepared to answer this question,
 although I am inclined to think that
 synagogues before described a and the
 American state de-
 liberation from the account is not prob-
 able that even if it should be impossible
 prove that such synagogues is likely
 yet the thought of occurrence of a given
is given in our will alone, and the
 lack of evidence against the prob-
 ability of such a construction, makes
 it at least worth while to put this con-
 struction on record until now right,

L. Lucas Lucas Lucas

L. Lucas Lucas Lucas, L., Lucas

178:

{ a quinta de procuração gincor isbados de
a quinta de procuração gincor isbados de San

a quinta de procuração gincor isbados de San

805b: God will punish those who prevent the
efficiency of the scheme):

{ Lucas de procuração gincor isbados de San
Lucas de procuração gincor isbados de San
Lucas de procuração gincor isbados de San

{ a quinta de procuração gincor isbados de San
a quinta de procuração gincor isbados de San
a quinta de procuração gincor isbados de San

For the 2 Lucas de procuração gincor isbados de San

For the 2 Lucas de procuração gincor isbados de San 5156' 5050 1267a²

1 Lucas de procuração gincor isbados de San p 178

2 Lucas de procuração gincor isbados de San p 179

242 x:

11242:

(Read: quién enojo minzuya ---)

300²a:

Quoniam non con sy derat totas los pelos incados

todos le parecerán nada ---

638^xc (la refers to bienandanza)

Quia una vez la obra & la correspondencia,
distintos uno que son guiso, lo como tribulacion.

c. The antecedent is the object of the subordination.

1. The preposition is de. Two cases. The prop-
osition is not expressed before quia, but be-
fore the personal pronoun which repeats
the antecedent.

688^x c (to incline c refers to Quia :

quia tal manto lo como agot por venia para
no es dubda que a el se sigue lo que lo como fella.

2. The preposition is de. Three cases.

727.4:

Quia la cabra persiana regne de gran valia,
espansa & comole de quia en li se fga

730d (The Virgin is addressed):

a fincorte peruada del Salvador Meica
{ quia siempre & donzella que a tal parte simbla
{ quia siempre donzella en tal parte simbla
al raso, manto, ca to de quia nate paja

461^xc'

f. The antecedent has no syntactical relation with the rest of the sentence.

This happens in the so-called si quia-clauses. One example will suffice.

142c:

bonis viris inueniuntur quia in quibusdam
 { modis de rebus inueniuntur quibusdam
 { modis

where it is clear that the unimproved antecedent has no syntactical relation with the rest of the sentence. All the instances of quia, contained in si quia-clauses, belong here, since in all of them quia is the relative part of quia as always the subject of the relative clause. The examples are: 217d, 230a, 240c, 361^kd, etc. of which will be found printed on pp. 326-329

Note to A. In our example, the relative part of quoniam is the subject of a clause, but the verb is contained in a clause which is really dependent on the verb of the main clause.

1291 a:

quoniam condemno pro re ma ludice re condemno condemno
 & condemno condemno pro re ma ludice re condemno
 but verb of the relative clause and yet the relative part of quoniam is the subject of re, which is a clause depending on condemno. This construction is peculiar, and one which I have not seen elsewhere.

B. The relative part of quoniam is an independent clause.

There are no examples in Latin of relative clauses which are independent.

141d:

Other quasi-verb forms in French which are not
intended to be verbs - -

141e.

After the open class quasi-verb forms
of one other group of quasi-verb forms, some
quasi-verb forms, some for the same reason, some for
a different reason, some for a different reason.

C. The verb form of quasi-verb forms is the object
of the verb form.

The verb form of quasi-verb forms is the object
of the verb form of the verb form of the verb form.

140d:

The verb form of quasi-verb forms is the object
of the verb form of the verb form of the verb form,
{ a quasi-verb form of the verb form of the verb form,
{ quasi-verb form of the verb form of the verb form,
{ quasi-verb form of the verb form of the verb form.

to say and the second to say that
and the meaning of the lesson is to be.

He thinking immediately notes that
is placed at the end and after against
the in a way as to be seen. The in-
terpretation is far fetched and is open
to the additional objection that a person
is translated as though it were the same
as in the same.

561st d. There is no sound and problems
with the text in the
first with (but -)!

Of you can see the text is not a
is a problem for the same reason. It is
equal to the text and is not a problem
each one is a problem; it is a problem for
the passage is entirely clear to me.

Quanto 1

Quanto is a relative pronoun
 'Quanto' and 'quanto' are quite simple
 in which quanto is used as a relative
 pronoun with antecedent other than
quanto. But in the quanto the relative
 pronoun, quanto, is always neuter, and
quanto is the only antecedent. To avoid pos-
 sible misunderstanding I add that
 an understanding of the relative use of
quanto is necessary for the proper use of
 most of the words.

I The Nature of the Antecedent

The antecedent is quanto. The relative
 is quanto.

II The Influence of the Antecedent

¹ 'Guerra, Dicc., II, p. 651'

² 'Guerra, Dicc., II, p. 651'

cuanto,

25

Following statements

III The Nature of the Claims

It is always understood that the
claims are IV.

IV The Nature of the Claims

It is always understood that the
claims are

4430:

as to quantity and no words

501d:

{ all the expenses of the liquidation
of the

total quantity has been determined by the liquidation

723d:

{ since the liquidation of the
of the

both the liquidation and the liquidation of the

Quanto

355

the E-reading is the more probable,
since the three vowels that occur in the
three previous lines and correspond to
bodré, are future.

1257 a:

ca. 1257 a: ca. 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a:
{ as much as the 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a:
{ as much as the 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a:

Tire occurs as a rime-word in line

a. I read:

ca. 1257 a: ca. 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a:

462^xb:

ca. 1257 a: ca. 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a:

646^xb:

ca. 1257 a: ca. 1257 a: 1257 a: 1257 a:

Quanto 2

(Quanto is a substantive pronoun)

I The Nature of the Antecedent.

As in the case of cuanto, so in the case of substantive cuanto, the antecedent is always numero, that is the plural cuantos in the sense of todos los que does not occur in the himno.

II The Influence of the Antecedent.

Nothing noteworthy.

III The Nature of the Clause.

What has been said about the nature of the substantive que clauses applies mutatis mutandis, to substantive cuanto clauses. They are all restrictive. For examples, see IV.

IV The Syntax of the Relative

Quanto 2. Lo mismo que en qual el significado de cantidad o cantidad en cuanto el de cantidad conservándose solo el valor relativo aunque esto no se observa con tanta intensidad como en el primero, y así se limita a ciertas expresiones que no pueden aplicarse si no hacen referencia al valor original. Las expresiones referidas son: cuanto to, en cuanto a, cuanto a, por cuanto.

In view of the crystallized character of these expressions it will be best to treat them separately. However, in view of the difference between cuanto and the other relative pronouns, it will be best to treat them separately.

O. ca. L.

Q. *Quanto* is strictly provincial.

369^x :

257c:

à leur se faire assister par leurs amis
de savoir, par exemple, par le docteur.

11622:

Exercício 2

142^a

Exercício 2

The other examples are: $374c$, $45+d$, $73a$, $664d$, $1119d'$, $1132a$, $645^x d^2$

Exercício 2

1426 v:

Exercício 2

Exercício 2

Exercício 2

Beante a

Read:

... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 ... e ... de ... e ... de ...

3. The antecedent part is the object of the proposition.

Two examples.

1294c:

... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 { ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 { ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 { ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 { ... e ... de ... e ... de ...

1295a:

{ ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 { ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 { ... e ... de ... e ... de ...
 { ... e ... de ... e ... de ...

'... e ... de ... e ... de ...'

Que não é nada:

En todo lo que el orden es importante al fari-

to de la vida humana - y el

orden es el efecto de la ordenación

1. en cuanto

This expression has various meanings,
but in the Kimado it is used only in
the sense of as long as, while.

Other instances

145a:

{ En quanto sano bues e Dios nos da lugar,
somos vivos

longueamos quant' tempo -

466b:

quanto tempo de ser vivo, quanto tempo de

1419b:

2 por isto o peccado se agrava tanto

'If I have time to go to the ...'

Quinto

por quanto se usa, lo de que se usa para

The other instance is: 235c, 157c, 154c

1161c, 1462a, 1501a, 1519c, 329^a, 340^c,

351^a, 352^a, 566^a.

Quinto

"Se usa como causal y encarece
la causa que se da algunas por lo que!"

Tenemos

339a:

{ si se usa lo mismo por auto-valorado
{ serie
por quanto se lo tomara a lo largo de la vida.

780a:

Se usa por quanto se usa en la casa, en la separa-
da de casa en la casa, pronto de un momento

This example is repeated in 781e, 782e,
783e.

1047c:

¹ Quinto, Quinto, p. 252

The other cases are: 1786c, 1395a, 1464a,
1628f.

Notes to Chapter 1 and Chapter 2.

The following passages in the
manuscript are underlined in the original
text. I have not yet been able to deter-
mine the function of these underlines:
1154, 121c, 122d, 362²d, 410²e.

Adverbs to Words, Under

These adverbs concern not only the
words but also have a noun or a clause
as a subject. That is, the adverb is
the subject of the clause. The function
of these adverbs can be described.

in a few words.

Adonde.

It occurs with personal use only once and in only one M., that is, C.

773d:

{ e me lleva a quel altura lo se d' Bayram
 { e me lleva a quel altura adonde se bayram.

While adonde is not the correct reading, it is worth noting that it is hard to find a place in which and not to which. This use, e.g. is no longer admissible.²

¹ Adonde occurs four times, altogether, in the two M.: as a relative adverb in 213d, as an interrogative adverb in 318e and 418e, and as a preposition in the passage given above. All these instances are in C.

² Cf. Ensayo, Libro I, 300.

Once.

Occure only once in the whole book
and is unique, that is

123 C:

{ direct-double yagen-
 oude.

It will be noticed that oude like uon
is used to single place in 123 C.

This leaves us to consider

Ado. 2 C. Double

Since we are dealing here, with
what are primarily adverbs, the prin-
ciple of classification that was ap-
plied to the verbs becomes do not
apply. I shall, I repeat, consider the
arrangement of words in the case of

4. Ado. 2 C. 11: The Adverbial
 words in English

St. Louis, Missouri

There is no doubt the only do-

37. α^2

Notes: Do & ...

{ que algunos por la manera como se expresan
do

A natural way of the normal reading,
it is evident that to some scribe do
had been the meaning of de, that
is, French de - Modern Spanish de
en.

1180c:

... la ciudad ...
do e' ...

Here, again, do is used in the sense
of French de, but with the present
meaning of Spanish de.

386^xd (but see my ... in the
...):

... collegio sic, do todo ...

4. Long ...

because of it.

Two months, and the word need be
do.

335th b:

It is a strange thing to see
an ordinary human do such things,
as to make a mistake in the history,
as to the cause of the same thing as for

20. for instance. The possibility of
not getting do is a case of just as
much as the state of the mind - the
last time, that the sinner is harassed,
as it is not possible that he should
would be proved on account of his
being lost, but the idea of the first
two times is rather, that the sinner is
lost because of earthly cause and not
his first sin.

165 a:

Existe a par a lado do lado, mas não
 { de um lado do lado de um lado
 de um lado

C. The subject is a class.

The subject has the meaning of
we are on which account, the
 verb is to be, to be. One can
 with the verb to be.

do.

1479. The first is a subject;
 los cañes fuertes - - - - -

- - - - -
 de a parte de la que se ve el lado,
 { la lengua de la que se ve el lado,
 { la lengua de la que se ve el lado,
 { la lengua de la que se ve el lado,
do - - - - -
do

445^xd:

...
Torgido, donde a tres mil y mas ...

450^xb:

Fuy, como a ... estado ...
... donde ...
... sus ojos sobre tal vil cogtado.

454^xd:

...
... donde era en triste ...
The other cases are: 115 c, 617. 1364 c.

II The word is used in describing
an activity, when the ...
... toward it.

A the subject is ...

... in ...
Two instances, ...

Read, for me c!

Donde -

P. The water level is 20 ft. high.

... ..
a few

4do - 7 samples.

486a:

... ..

488d:

[2]

{
{

425^xc:

... ..

adoles

The ... samples are: 354d, 568b, 772b,

1201d

Go - 40

163d:

... ..

540 d!

do

U

756 b:

do

The Standing is clearly wrong, and
the Counting correct. The full list of
all the numbers coming under this
heading is given opposite 13.

Grade - 8 instances.

344 b (*Demetria justina*):

[illegible]

$988d^2, 439xb, 467xb$

There are no instances, I believe, of the
123d;

42- from from on grade down
 { from 100 ft down from top of
 { 100 ft

1266:

...
{ ...
(...

... do ...

6416:

...
{ ...
que

The ... : 1136d, 1585c, 602^xc

III The activity, expressed in the relative clause - directed towards the antecedent.

Ado - One instance

1381d (él refers to Fanc):

- pero él siempre - - - - -

{ ...
{ ...

Ado is clearly the better reading. It is
written as one word in E. It is differ-
ent to do and adon or adon and
just as à do (two words), or as one word
having two meanings, you and
a hitler, just as donder is just in the
same way as adon is in the same way
as adon is in the same way!
The fact that ado is used frequently in
the same way (as adon is pronounced
in the same way) makes it
probable that it was intended to be
read as two words, adon and
adon. It is a very good thing, however, that

450¹ C!

Apr to Dec and Jan

157c!

(Que en un momento de
 la vida de un hombre se vea
 { todo lo que ha sido y lo que es }
 { todo }
 de su vida y de su alma
 todo lo que ha sido y lo que es
 de su vida y de su alma

102 c:

(Que en un momento de
 la vida de un hombre se vea
 { todo lo que ha sido y lo que es }
 { todo }
 de su vida y de su alma
 todo lo que ha sido y lo que es
 de su vida y de su alma

cuando

cuando se vea todo lo que ha sido y lo que es

Enyo! The Enyo (person) being an
adjective person) occurs in the
in the Enyo² but never with the
form of Enyo.

A last substitute of Enyo is the
Enyo³, and in some instances the
Enyo is found in the Enyo:

14766⁴

The rare occurrence of Enyo in
the Enyo is then, partially due to
the substitution of some other word,
or formula, on the part of the author,
but chiefly to the fact that the poet
had no occasion to repeat the name
of Enyo often.

Follow the examples.

6526:

See in figure a list of Enyo.

1. Ch. B-b., p. 277

2. Ibid. p. 280

3. Ibid. p. 319

4. Ch. B-b., p. 277

it is a water-plant, and grows
 not with its roots in the earth, but with its
 roots in the water, and is the only plant
 to eat for food in the water.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Rule 1 is the subject of its clause,
and its antecedent is a person,
or personified object.

1a, 8b, 9c, 12b, 18b, 36c, 37d, 65d, 68c, 72a,
88b, 89a, 92d, 95a, 105a, 108b, 110b, 113d,
120c, 123b, 131b, 132b, 136b, 143c, 143d,
180a, 192a, 194c, 196d, 197b, 200a, 203d,
204a, 206b, 216b, 232a, 237d, 244a,
245a, 246b, 278d, 281c, 300a, 301c, 325c,
342b, 343a, 344c, 345a, 354d, 355c, 356b,
384d, 396d, 404b, 421d, 426b, 426d,
434d, 476d, 495b, 517b, 525d, 528a, 531b,
534c, 543a, 548d, 558c, 561c, 561d, 566b,
576b, 586a, 586c, 611d, 618a, 661b, 664a,
666b, 670d, 677d, 681d, 693d, 694c, 700a,
709a, 724e, 728b, 731a, 733a, 733b, 733c, 733d,

Appendix

1605^b, 302^xd, 502^a, 512^a, 512^d, 514^d,
 333^xb, 338^xc, 351^xd, 374^b, 405^b, 433^a,
 439^a, 455^a, 458^a, 462^d, 490^b, 506^b,
 517^a, 519^c, 520^c, 547^c, 549^b, 552^d,
 557^c, 558^c, 559^a, 561^d, 571^d, 574^a, 590^a,
 606^b, 608^a, 610^b, 614^b, 616^c, 617^b, 618^d,
 641^c, 642^c, 680^b, 653^b, 676^a, 683^a, 682^d,
 695^xd, 701^xd

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Appendix 2

Luci is an ancient and the
antecedent reference to the
first of the.

46c, 46d 60c, 62c, 106b, 192b, 241a, 337d,
417a, 420a 447c, 666d, 677b, 731d, 742b
810c, 937d, 997c, 1313b, 1389d, 1417c,
1418c, 1446c, 1454b, 1472c, 1554a, 1560a,
508^xd 442^xc, 529^xa, 576^xb, 666^xd

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Appendix 3

Luci is the subject of the dinner
and the class is Abendessen

1a, 7b, 8b, 9b, 12c, 28b, 36c, 39d, 46a, 65d
72a, 77a, 86b, 86d, 92d, 95a, 104d, 105a,
 110b, 113d, 117c, 123b, 124d, 140b, 143d,
 171d, 174c, 180a, 192a, 194c, 195b, 199d
 200a, 203b, 203d, 204a, 216b, 222a
 237d, 244a, 245a, 246b, 247c, 253b,
 278d, 300d, 342a, 342b, 354a, 356b,
 379b, 387c, 396a, 412d, 421d, 426d, 436d
 441c, 458c, 467c, 476d, 488d, 495b,
 525c, 525d, 531b, 532c, 541a, 557c, 561b,
 561c, 566b, 572c, 577d, 584c, 588a, 618d,
 666b, 671b, 707c, 711a, 750b, 764c, 764d,
 765a, 766a, 767a, 767b, 769a, 771c, 772a,
783a, 784a, 785b, 785d, 785c, 796c, 796e,
 796h, 797b, 797d, 797e, 799b, 800b, 800h

Appendix 4

Quel

... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

*62c, 81a, 84d, *106b, 123b, 140b, 168b,
173d, 181a, *192b, 200a, 204b, 236d, *241a,
242b, 244c, 246d, 569a, *428a, *448c,
458a, 588d, 574d, 639a, 681c, *731d,
*742b, 763b, 585a, 710b, *710c, 841b, 847b,
880d, 929b, *939d, 986b, 1007c, 1052a, 124c,
1282b, 1368a, 1371a, *1418c, 1555c, 1589d,
2412d, 2852d, 3012d, *308a, 3212d, 4052d,
*4432c, 4442c, 5772d, 6002d, 7072c

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... ..

Appendix 5

Incl

1a, 7b, 8b, 9b, 12b, 12c, 18b, 28b, 36c, 39d,
 46a, 58a, 63c, 65d, 73c, 77d, 12a, 17a, 85b,
 86b, 86d, 87b, 88b, 89a, 92a, 93a, 95a, 104d,
 105a, 108b, 110b, 111a, 113d, 117c, 120c, 123b,
124d, 131b, 132b, 134b, 140c, 143c, 143d,
 152b, 159b, 171d, 174c, 180a, 192a, 194c,
 195b, 196d, 197b, 199d, 200a, 202b, 203b,
 205d, 204a, 206b, 216b, 228b, 232a, 235b,
 244a, 245a, 246b, 247c, 253b, 262b, 277b,
 278d, 289b, 300d, 301c, 303b, 325c, 334d,
342a, 342b, 345a, 347c, 348a, 350b,
 354d, 355c, 355d, 356a, 373a, 377b, 382d,
 388c, 396d, 404b, 412d, 415d, 420d,
 426b, 426d, 434c, 434d, 44c, 445b,
 458c, 467c, 472b, 482d, 487b, 491d, 495b,
 515a, 517b, 535c, 535d, 553a, 556b, 556c

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543a, 547b, 545d, 556b, 558c, 559a, 559c,
 561^bd, 561^bc, 561^bc, 560b, 572c, 570b, 577d,
 584c, 580a, 580c, 594d, 611d, 615d, 618b, 647a,
 664c, 664a, 666b, 673d, 677d, 681d,
 682a, 693b, 693d, 694c, 700a, 709d, 714b,
 724e, 728b, 731a, 733a, 733b, 733c, 733d,
 739d, 742c, 743c, 744c, 750b, 751d, 756c,
 764d, 765a, 766c, 769a, 769c, 772b, 777d,
 779a, 779c, 779d, 779d, 783a, 783c, 784a,
 785b, 785d, 788c, 789c, 793d, 796c, 796e,
 796f, 797c, 797d, 797e, 797f, 797g, 797h,
 806a, 806h, 808e, 809h, 810e, 816f, 818g, 820c,
 822f, 823e, 825c, 825h, 830f, 830d, 831f,
 831b, 832f, 832d, 833f, 833f, 833c, 834c,
 840a, 851c, 852a, 852b, 852d, 857d, 859d,
 895c, 897c, 907b, 913d, 922d, 923b, 927e,
 941b, 955b, 955b, 959b, 961b, 961c, 963c,
 963d, 965d, 975d, 985b, 985^cd, 971d, 1001d,
1003a, 1007b, 1010d, 1011b, 1015a, 1015b.

Helianthus

1025c, 1027b, 1036a, 1042c, 1047d, 1053d,
 1054c, 1061a, 1091b, 1098d, 1099b, 1107d,
1091d, 1117a, 1118b, 1128b, 1130c, 1131d,
 1134a, 1135c, 1138d, 1144a, 1144c, 1150b,
 1158c, 1159c, 1163d, 1176b, 1182b, 1183b,
 1185b, 1192b, 1192c, 1202a, 1203a, 1214d,
 1215d, 1221b, 1228c, 1237c, 1241a, 1247a,
 1247c, 1255c, 1267c, 1274b, 1275b, 1276d,
 1277c, 1275b, 1281b, 1287c, 1289a, 1289c,
 1293b, 1296b, 1327a, 1345b, 1346c, 1354d,
 1363d, 1364a, 1364b, 1372b, 1372d, 1380c, ^{1393c}
 1394b, 1395d, 1399b, 1403d, 1404d, 1409d,
 1410d, 1422c, 1434b, 1434c, 1437d, 1435a,
 1435b, 1443d, 1448c, 1455c, 1457b, 1459d,
 1467a, 1467b, 1468a, 1468b, 1468c, 1468d,
 1509c, 1515d, 1519d, 1529b, 1529d, 1531a,
 1532d, 1533d, 1534c, 1542d, 1549b, 155c,
 1583d, 1588d, 1591d, 1598b, 1600a, 1600b,
 1602c, 1606c, 1607b, 1608c, 292^xc, 361^xa,

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 317^xa, 329^xc, 333^xb, 338^xc, 345^xd, 351^xd,
 364^xa, 366^xd, 370^xb, 371^xc, 374^xb, 380^xa,
 383^xa, 383^xd, 390^xc, 391^xc, 405^xb, 424^xd,
 425^xb, 433^xa, 435^xc, 438^xc, 439^xa, 447^xc,
 450^xa, 455^xa, 460^xd, 476^xd, 477^xd, 500^xd,
 507^xb, 517^xa, 519^xc, 524^xb, 525^xc, 549^xb,
 550^xd, 551^xc, 556^xc, 557^xa, 566^xa, 571^xd,
 589^xa, 590^xa, 595^xb, 597^xd, 606^xd, 608^xa,
 608^xd, 610^xb, 614^xb, 620^xc, 627^xc, 631^xd,
 623^xd, 640^xa, 641^xc, 642^xc, 646^xd, 650^xb,
 653^xd, 656^xd, 658^xa, 664^xd, 670^x, 676^xd,
 683^xa, 683^xc, 686^xa, 692^xd, 695^xd, 698^xc,
 701^xd, 718^xa, 720^xc

1445

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Appendix 6

Index is an abbreviation

10d, 16c, 20a, 26a, 38d, 46c, 46d, 544, 60c,
62c, 66c, 81a, 84d, 95d, 106b, 103b, 147d
168b, 173d, 184d, 189d, 181a, 192b, 193d,
200d, 204b, 216b, 219a, 236d, 241a, 241d,
242b, 244c, 246d, 250d, 254d, 259b, 261c
269d, 306a, 337d, 338b, 350a, 384d, 390b,
393a, 397a, 400a, 403b, 411a, 417a, 420b,
420d, 426a, 433c, 449c, 458d, 470c, 478d
509d, 520d, 543c, 560b, 560c, 561^eb, 568c,
570c, 571d, 575d, 579c, 605b, 612a, 617a,
619a, 625b, 633c, 639b, 641b, 650a, 650b,
666d, 673b, 680d, 681b, 681^ed, 681^ba, 681^c,
689a, 694d, 696b, 697b, 697d, 712f, 713f,
721b, 722d, 723f, 726d, 731d, 742b, 760a,
760c, 763b, 760e, 764b, 770f, 771f, 772a, 772d,
774e, 784d, 787d, 793a, 795c, 799b, 810b, 810c,

Phlox

811f, 817f, 833g, 839^a, 841d, 844g, 847b-873c
 872a, 880d, 888c, 890d, 897a, 905b, 907d, 908b,
 919f, 9.9c, 924b, 924c, 924d, 929f, 933d.
 934d, 935b, 940d, 942f, 943b, 945c,
 1000c, 1007c, 1012b, 1014b, 1020c, 1035b,
 1052a, 1072b, 1083c, 1087d, 1090c, 1094a,
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 1188b, 1195c, 1200b, 1214b, 1216a, 1216b,
 1221b, 1224b, 1231b, 1236c, 1237b, 1237c,
 1259c, 1263a, 1282b, 1288a, 1313b, 1342b,
 1357d, 1359d, 1367a, 1368a, 1371a, 1377d,
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 1550b, 1550c, 1555a, 1555a, 1555a, 1555c,
 1570d, 1579d, 1595b, 1606d, 277^d, 277^d,
 285^xd, 287^xc, 289^xb, 293^xd, 294^xc, 300^xd

308^xd, 325^xa, 331^xb, 341^xb, 343^xa, 360^xd

361^xc, 401^xc, 413^xd, 432^xd, 443^xc, 444^xc,
 471^xc, 474^xa, 512^xd, 513^xa, 527^xd, 529^xa,
 531^xc, 532^xa, 532^xc, 534^xd, 540^xc, 557^xc,
 571^xc, 576^xb, 579^xa, 596^xb, 597^xb, 634^xc,
 641^xd, 645^xc, 647^xb, 647^xc, 647^xd, 654^xb,
 655^xc, 671^xd, 707^xb, 769^xc

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Appendix 1.

Que 1 is the object of a preposition.
An asterisk denotes that the clause
is explanatory.

con - 153a, *173b, 230a, 317d, 350b, 400b,
*530d, *594d, *527d, 986b, 915g, 1257d,
1412c, 1502c, 1529c, *313^xd, 337^xb,
*509^xd, 521^xd (19)

de - *25b, *51c, *52b, 115a, 377b, *384b,
470d, 642d, 655c, *777d, 910a, 942a,
978a, 978b, *1067d, 1291a, 1398a,
1465a, 1493c, 509^xc, *611^xb (21)

en - *10b, *19b, 26b, 58^ad, *64a, *99b,
117b, 138a, 153a, *162d, *313d, 475b,
540a, 570d, 603b, 630d, 715b, *767b,
770d, 1165b, 1223c, 1267d, *1362d,
1375b, 1420d, 1478c, 1478d, *1509d,
*334^xd, 356^xd, 369^xb, 440^xc, 445^xc,
466^xb, 563^xd, 682^xb (36)

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per *28d, *32d, *54d, *59d, *61d, *109d,
 *116d, *124c, *166b, *404d, *561^hf,
 597a, 612b, 681^ec, *769d, 813d, *1069d,
 1087b, *1183d, 1259b, *1379a, 1502c,
 470^xb, 539^xd, 581^hf, *665^hd, 814^xd
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23. *lens*

Appendix 8

The year of the year 2 is the year of the year.

31^b, 47^d, 58^b, 79^a, 103^a, 111^c, 121^a, 129^c,
 131^d, 177^a, 182^c, 185^b, 212^a, 212^c, 219^a, 235^c,
 255^d, 257^a, 273^c, 284^b, 287^d, 291^b, 294^d,
 311^b, 341^a, 348^a, 349^b, 373^c, 414^c, 437^d,
 474^a, 475^b, 479^c, 494^d, 499^d, 512^d, 515^b,
 525^b, 526^a, 537^a, 537^b, 538^c, 541^b, 547^a,
 571^a, 572^a, 561^b, 561^d, 562^a, 562^b, 575^c,
 575^c, 576^c, 580^a, 604^d, 605^b, 605^c, 608^d,
 612^c, 615^a, 627^b, 629^d, 642^d, 665^c, 693^c,
 731^c, 734^a, 734^d, 735^c, 736^b, 817^c, 887^b,
 912^a, 916^a, 917^d, 918^c, 936^b, 941^a, 960^c, 163^a,
 972^a, 976^a, 976^d, 977^a, 977^b, 1040^a, 1045^d,
 1063^d, 1067^b, 1073^a, 1076^b, 1077^c, 1078^a,
 1078^b, 1080^a, 1105^d, 1106^b, 1137^a, 1140^a,
 1153^c, 1154^c, 1155^a, 1178^b, 1179^b, 1181^c,

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1184c, 1185c, 1186d, 1218c, 1232c, 1232d,
1233a, 1238b, 1261c, 1262b, 1269a, 1269c
1271c, 1276c, 1277d, 1279d, 1283c, 1285c
1289c, 1289d, 1296d, 1303d, 1317b, 1326a,
1330b, 1334a, 1335d, 1383b, 1392a, 1405b,
1410d, 1413c, 1444a, 1456d, 1461d, 1471c,
1474a, 1492a, 1494c, 1506d, 1520d, 1546a,
1552b, 1552c, 1556d, 1586a, 1586c, 323^xd,
32^xa, 321^xb, 321^xc, 341^xa, 341^xd, 352^xd
362^xd, 365^xa, 366^xc, 379^xa, 379^xc, 387^xa
387^xb, 412^xc, 412^xc, 415^xa, 418^xd, 419^xd,
420^xc, 426^xa, 445^xb, 456^xa, 456^xc, 477^xd,
500^xc, 514^xd, 527^xd, 528^xa, 535^xa, 536^xd,
543^xc, 544^xc, 560^xa, 561^xa, 561^xd, 577^xc,
584^xd, 603^xd, 604^xa, 627^xc, 627^xa, 643^xa,
644^xb, 674^xa, 690^xb, 703^xb, 705^xc, 716^xd,
721^xd

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Appendix 9

Law of equalization of the subject
its clause.

131d, 150b, 289b, 289d, 340d, 376a, 401b,
416c, 419d, 594b, 628d, 630d, 677b, 703d,
826e, 875c, 904b, 907b, 967a, 991b, 1023b,
1037b, 1138c, 1164b, 1196c, 1203a, 1219b,
1272a, 1320b, 1328a, 1391c, 1400b, 1443b,
1463c, 1483a, 1551a, 1569b, 1570c, 1596a,
1519d, 242^aa, 353^bc, 357^bc, 351^bb, 424^aa,
452^xb, 499^xb, 515^xb, 527^xb, 561^xc

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Secundæ

Appendix 10

The free of logue 2 is an accusative.

72^b, 114^d, 125^b, 158^a, 165^d, 217^a, 234^c,
256^c, 262^d, 281^d, 283^c, 308^d, 322^a, 332^b,
391^c, 401^c, 412^c, 420^c, 420^f, 425^d, 431^f,
448^d, 452^d, 453^d, 457^d, 465^a, 481^c, 509^c,
544^d, 548^a, 556^c, 565^c, 620^a, 679^d, 681^k^d,
708^d, 723^d, 737^b, 758^c, 792^d, 854^d, 866^d,
966^c, 1102^a, 1121^b, 1125^c, 1139^d, 1144^b, 1162^b,
1184^d, 1008^d, 1082^d, 1084^d, 1085^b, 1104^d, 1117^d, 1118^d, 1184^d,
1121^b, 1125^c, 1139^d, 1144^b, 1162^b, 1211^b,
1231^c, 1239^b, 1257^a, 1270^d, 1295^a, 1295^a,
1297^a, 1298^a, 1327^c, 1384^c, 1398^d, 1517^d,
1528^c, 1566^c, 1582^c, 1595^c, 272^x, 274^x,
287^x, 324^x, 365^x, 405^x, 482^x,
530^x, 554^x, 572^x, 622^x, 624^x, 635^x,
660^x.

Blanchard

Appendix II

The number of years in years
or simplified days

14b, 44b, 461c, 430d, 492a, 648d, 667b,
720f, 724b, 735b, 747b, 774c, 806g, 810h,
826g, 836b, 838b, 846b, 847c, 855b, 1379a,
1561b 1601c 289b 447d 547d 548e

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Appendix 12

Substantive Issues

The relative part is the subject of
its clause and the antecedent the
subject of the principal clause.

4c, 4d, 36b, 38a, 39a, 41d, 52d, 94a, 141d,
142d, 153a, 175b, 208c, 210a, 215a, 218d,
255d, 264d, 280a, 330d, 337a, 390a, 396a,
312d, 325b, 335d, 341d, 371a, 371b, 374c,
403a, 404a, 412a, 422d, 474c, 475b, 479c,
492c, 504d, 519a, 521d, 531d, 537d, 541b,
542b, 545a, 552a, 561^ad, 561^bd, 562a, 562b,
563c, 574a, 575a, 608d, 609d, 617d, 670a,
676d, 702a, 794e, 831g, 844b, 913d, 918a,
926d, 930d, 957c, 960a, 970c, 980b, 1013b,
1036c, 1078c, 1144a, 1150c, 1156b, 1165a, 1175d,
1206a, 1278d, 1279b, 1280a, 1270c, 1325d,
1325a, 1329d, 1384c, 1423a, 1423b

Alb. line

1466c, 1487^b, 1545d, 1553d, 320^d, 321^b,
 322^a, 502^a, 504^d, 501^a, 509^a, 530^a,
 693^b, 712^c, 713^a

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67d, 125d, 135d, 163d, 176a, 198a, 3445,
 416d, 478a, 540d, 545d, 5685, 574d, 601d,
 631d, 640c, 645d, 650d, 655d, 660d,
 772d, 783d, 795c, 818e, 828g, 841d, 843c,
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Life

I, Albert F. Kerstetter, was born
 New Orleans, November 10th, 1865. In
 1888, I graduated from the University of
 Cincinnati with the degree of B. S. in
 September 1888 to June 1890. I was instructor
 in French and Spanish at Walnut
 College, and from September 1890 to June
 1894, I taught Latin and Mathematics
 in the High School of Cincinnati.
 In October 1894, I entered the University of
 Bonn University, as a student in Roman
 Philology. The following May I went to
 Bonn, and there I remained for
 seven months, studying Latin and
 Greek in Bonn and Berlin. On my return I was instructor

the same subject in the
 course of the present year.
 I am bound to express my
 The following year, I was elected Professor
 of the same language in the
 University. During the next year,
 I was very busy with the
 study of the same subject and I
 spent my time at the same place,
 in graduate study and the prepara-
 tion of this dissertation.

To my teachers at this Universi-
 ty I wish to express my thanks for
 their kindly guidance and advice
 and gratitude for the inspiration I
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 ting that I mention this connection
 the name of Professor J. De Vries
 who first introduced me to the

